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DAUGHTER OF INDIA

—D. D. Barot

That British Pledge To India

SOVIET SAILORS CONQUER THE ARCTIC

By JOHN ENGLAND

"Captains of the Ice"—such is the proud title borne by the masters of Russia's icebreakers, which work far away beyond the Arctic Circle, in temperatures far below zero, blasting their way through the frozen ocean, penetrating the Polar fog, and so opening up a seaway to civilisation.

Russia's icebreakers keep open the lifeline to the port of Archangel through the White Sea in winter; and when spring comes they smash open the historic North-East Passage round the north of Siberia to Vladivostok—a route safe from enemies. A considerable number of submarines has been added to the Soviet's Far Eastern fleet by this Arctic seaway.

Indomitable Heroes

The British convoys sail to Russia's Polar ports and return, the whole trip occupying a comparatively short time. But Russia's icebreaker crews are in Far Northern latitudes the whole year round. Their ceaseless task is to navigate through the endless ice-pack and fog of the Arctic Ocean, while in winter the hazards are infinitely greater because of the lack of light. Sometimes the ice piles round the sturdy ships to a height of fifteen feet, and very often more than three-quarters of the voyage from Murmansk or Archangel to Vladivostok is through fog.

These seemingly insuperable difficulties to navigation make the Soviet achievement of opening up the long-sought North-East Passage all the more remarkable. Even before the World War of 1914-18 some attempts were being made to do this, but it was left to the Soviets to tackle the job in an indomitable manner, refusing to be baulked by such setbacks as the disaster to the Chelyuskin, which was despatched on a pioneer voyage from Leningrad to Vladivostok in 1933, but which was stove in and sunk by the ice in a few hours in February the next year.

Triumph

The summer of 1935 witnessed triumph at last, when the northern sea route, sought for centuries by explorers and merchants before the opening of Suez, as the shortest water route between the markets of Europe and the Far East, was conquered. For the first time in history four ordinary freighters bearing commercial cargoes successfully accomplished simultaneous east-to-west and west-to-east crossings through the Polar seas in one navigation season. Every year since then the number of voyages has increased till now over 100 vessels make the trip annually. Some of these are foreign freighters, the others Russian, and the advantage to the U.S.S.R., besides strategic considerations, is the much lower cost of transport. To shift a ton of metal to Yakutsk (Siberia) via the Trans-Siberian Railway then down the Lena, costs a thousand roubles; whereas by rail to Murmansk, then by sea to the mouth of the river and up it by river-craft, costs only 600 roubles.

The route, however, would be absolutely impracticable without the indefatigable ice-breakers, which are stationed at strategic points along the northern coastline. One works in the Kara Strait south of Novaya Zemlya, to clear a passage through this narrow neck; a second works in the Kara Sea, further east, and shepherds the freighters as far as the mouth of the River Yenisei (normally many foreign freighters go up to Igarka, the great timber town) but her hardest task is to keep open a route through the Vilkitski Strait, the central and northernmost and always most difficult part of the trip; the third icebreaker guides freighters through the intricate channels of the New Siberian Islands, then on to Behring Strait.

SOVIET HEROINE
A Russian woman guerrilla, T. Balavenskaya, portrays the calm resolution with which all Soviet women, whether combatant or non-combatant, are facing the Hitlerite invaders. She received the Order of the Red Star for exemplary execution of orders in fighting during Guerrilla operations in the Ruza (Moscow) region.

Laboratories Afloat

The ice captains are much helped to-day in their navigation by planes and the most modern icebreakers carry two machines. In former days all that could be done was to have a man in the crow's nest with glasses, who indicated the best route as far as he could distinguish. Now the plane goes on ahead surveying hundreds of square miles. The observer draws a map of the ice-field, in the meantime radioing messages back, then when the plane has finished it returns, dropping the map attached to a small parachute. Often the plane has to come down at one of the scientific stations established by the Russians all along the northern coast, as it is impossible to rejoin the ship at once.

The latest icebreakers are huge vessels of 10,000 tons and more, and they smash their way through by sheer weight. Their steel ribs and bows are able to resist the fiercest pressure. They are equipped with every modern invention—electric pumps and power, fresh water distillation apparatus, and even refrigerators. About 500 feet long they have two hills, the inner one insulated from the outer so that the intense cold cannot penetrate the interior. Besides shepherding the cargo vessels the icebreakers carry on important scientific work, to do with meteorology, oceanography, fishing and so on, and are fitted with laboratories for the purpose.

Five White Mammoths

A TRUE STORY FROM WAR-SCARRED SOVIET UNION

"Behind the Enemy Lines," the first book of the Soviet war correspondent, A. Polyakov, was translated into English and received a warm reception in Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Writers' Publishing House has just published a new book by Polyakov, "White Mammoths."

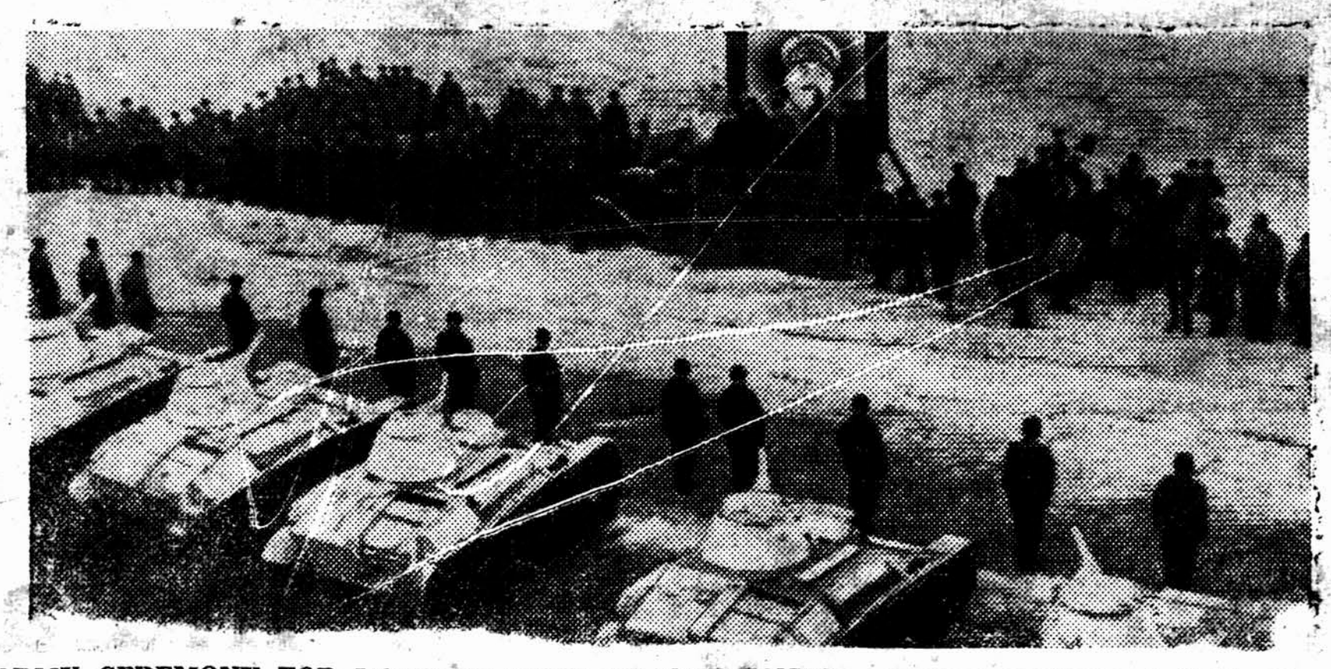
The "White Mammoths" are the Soviet fifty-ton "KV" heavy tanks. Their armour-plating can withstand any amount of enemy shells and is invulnerable even to German land mines. "KV" tanks can simply cut straight through the woods crush enemy artillery batteries and armoured cars, reducing them to mere slabs of metal. Polyakov's new book tells the story of five of these titanic machines from the day they left the large tank works in the Urals.

Tank-builder At 12!

He also tells you about their builders, the plant director, the Assistant Peoples' Commissar of the tank industry, Hero of Socialist Labour, Yaltsman and the daughter of the famous Russian military leader, once the Peoples' Commissar of Defence, M. Frunze. Tatyana Frunze is now a military technician employed in the plant's laboratory. He tells you the story of youthful Kostya Vladek, the twelve-year old apprentice, who is proud of his job of cutting tiny bolts for tank parts, Kostya, too, is a tank builder. Neighbouring the plant is the tank training school. The future crew of each tank is attached to the machine when it is only in the stage of metal framework and together with the workers help build and assembled the vehicle.

One of the most stirring pages in Polyakov's books is the description of a meeting between fresh tank corps recruits and veteran frontline fighters. Among the latter one tells the new-comers about Major Segeda who commanded several important tank operations, Senior Sergeant Nydin, an artillery bun commander who disposed of eleven enemy tanks.

There was also the tank driver, Sergeant Tsekalov who saw his machine through forty attacks. His tank received 212 direct hits, but even the biggest shells failed to do anything more than dent the armour. The author introduces Junior Sergeant Gordeyev, the "master of ramming tactics." Here is a brief description of one of Gordeyev's numerous exploits: During one engagement his tank broke into a village occupied by the enemy and crushed two German field pieces. But there were two more concealed behind a stone wall. The village street was too narrow for the tank to manoeuvre and reach the guns. Gordeyev put his machine in reverse, broke through the stone wall and rammed the guns. Volley after volley was discharged at his machine from a roof nearby. Gordeyev dashed his giant into the house, went clean through it with the roof on top. Then he turned and shot down the surviving Germans with his machine-guns.



RED ARMY CEREMONY FOR HANDING OVER OF NEW TANKS: A great portrait of Stalin figures at this solemn Red Army ceremony. New tanks for the Soviet mechanised forces are being brought into operation. The tanks crews are lined up before their machines which they will pit against Hitler's armoured divisions.

Tanks On Thin Ice

Another incident described by Polyakov is the feat of the tank crew under commander Astakhov. For two days Astakhov's brave men held their own against heavy.

(Continued on Page 21)

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CHINESE WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

By MADAME SUN YAT-SEN

in "Asia"

Madame Sun Yat-Sen

China's women, no less than her men, are fighting the battles of their country. In the present struggle in which its entire future is at stake, they have shown themselves worthy daughters of the heroines of our past.

From ancient times, individual women have participated actively in the defence of the nation and the moulding of its destiny. Hua Mu-lan, a Chinese Joan of Arc, is reputed to have led the armies of the Wei Dynasty against a Tartar invasion from the north. Her exploits are remembered to this day in the songs and the theatre of the people. Liang Hung-wu, the wife of a famous Sung general, also fought against the Tartars. Centuries later, when the Manchus were consolidating their power, Chu Liang-yu organized the defence of Shihtzu, in Szechwan, and kept the invaders at bay for many months.

In the field of our culture, Pei Chai helped to compile and edit the Han Chronicles, Tsai Wanchi was one of the most famous of the ancient composers, Liu Ching-chao, Chu So-tsing and Yu Yuan-chi wrote poems that are still read. Despite the fact that in the old Chinese society their position was unvaryingly that of obedient servants of the men of the family, the education, breadth of vision, administrative capacity and even military prowess of exceptional women left their mark on the history of the land.

Women In Revolution

Contact with the West, and the rise of the national revolutionary movement, opened new and greater vistas for Chinese women. Many were thrown into the factories and became independent wage earners. Though it was still a long way from potentiality to fact, the basis had been laid for the participation of women in national life not merely as the wives and mistresses of the great but in their own right as citizens.

The process began with the upper and middle classes. Women began to appear as doctors, public health workers and teachers. On the political scene many of them were self-sacrificing members of the revolutionary parties.

An outstanding part was played by the latter in the struggles for the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty. Chiu Ching, one of the noblest martyrs of the revolution, was second in command of an underground republican organization with its own armed forces in Chekiang. She lost her life when she failed in an attempt to assassinate An Ling, the Manchu Governor. Ho Hsiangning (Mme. Liao Chung-kai), who at sixty-four is still among our foremost progressives, was an original member of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's first, united revolutionary party, the Tung Meng Hui. Many women of this period helped both in the direction of the movement and in the execution of its most difficult and dangerous enterprises.

The proclamation of the Republic was not the end but only the beginning of the fight for a new China. The form of government had changed—but the power was still substantially in the same hands and life remained that it had been. This was apparent in the field of woman's rights as everywhere else. When two woman leaders of the Kuomintang, Tang Chung-yin and Chand Han-ying, presented a bill for legal equality of the sexes to the first republican parliament the reactionary majority easily voted it down.

Slaves Become Leaders

During the first World War our own industrialists were able to build many new factories. A natural accompaniment of this was the rise of a labour movement. The conscious political fight for democracy in China widened to include not only the middle class but also the working men and the peasants. China began to witness not only the outstanding deeds of individual women but also examples of heroic activity by women in the mass striving to create a better Republic.

Tens of thousands of worker, peasant and student women participated in the great military campaign for the eradication of the Northern war lords in 1925-1927. They performed auxiliary services, spread the slogans of the national movement far and wide and on many occasions fought shoulder to shoulder with the troops.

In the course of the struggle, large numbers of girls from field and factory grew from the status of semi-slaves and the stupor of endless toil to full human stature and leadership. It was not for nothing that the feudal leaders of reaction paid the homage of bitter hatred to the "bobbed-haired girls" of the time and made the gutters of our cities run red with their blood.

Women were represented also in the directing body of the great campaign. The Central Committee of Kuomintang, elected at the First National Congress in Canton in 1924, included among others, Ho Hsiang-ning and Teng Yingchao (Mrs. Chow En-lai), who was also a leading worker in the Communist Party which contributed so much to the progress of the movement. Ho Hsiang-ning organized the Kuomintang Woman's Department.

From its inception, our national revolutionary movement has made the liberation of women one of its basic demands. The advance of our women to equality in legal status, educational opportunities and social position has been and is an essential part of China's march toward full independence and democracy. No nation can claim to be free when half its citizens are dominated by the other half. From the very start, our women fought not under the banner of a barren feminism but as part and parcel of the democratic movement as a whole.

Reactionary Kuomintang

When the forces of domestic and foreign reaction proved too strong for the first heroic assault of the people and China's initial effort to achieve democratic unity broke on the rocks of renewed civil war. it was natural that the trend towards women's emancipation should also suffer a check. Careers in medical, educational and welfare work remained open, but politics and administration were again barred—as if one out of every two human beings in China had no conceivable right to participate in the ordering of the society in which all lived.

The Kuomintang, captured and held securely in the grip of its right wing, abolished the woman's department that had done so much to bring it victory. The woman members who continued nominally to belong to its Central Committee remained there not in recognition of their own work but on the strength of the previous leadership of their dead husbands. They did not acquiesce in the new trend and, from exile, declared their opposition to the flight back to the past. But unfortunately there were other women who made their peace with

(Continued on page 21)

A Chinese girl soldier

Chinese girl students who have turned nurses.

EUROPE'S UNDERGROUND PRESS

It Strengthens Morale And Keeps Alive The Hope Of Deliverance!

A FEW minutes after Congress declared war against Germany and Italy, WRUL in Boston, WGY in Schenectady, and BBC in London flashed the word to the occupied countries by short-wave radio.

In Italy the illegal station Voce Libera heard it; in Yugoslavia, Station Sumadija; in Czecho-Slovakia, Nazdar; in Poland, Chief; in Holland, Flitspult; in Norway Frihets Sender; in Germany, the Freedom stations.

These powerful illegal radios rebroadcast the news to hundreds of mobile stations throughout the Continent. Special editions of newspapers, pamphlets, news sheets, letters, and slogans soon flooded the countryside. Simultaneously demonstrations against the Axis occurred in Belgrade, Prague, Amsterdam, Paris, Warsaw, Oslo, and Brussels.

That people separated by hundreds of miles and subjected to the world's most unremitting propaganda were able to receive this tremendous piece of news unadulterated by Nazi distortions and to react to it simultaneously was due to the underground press. Having started, often, merely as a streamer-slogan, this press now ranges from mimeographed handbills to standardized publications with excellent make-up and typography, and has become a vigorous Continental organ covering every important news event and reaching into every corner of European life.

From the underground press the Allies obtain strategic information, military and civilian, that could not be obtained in any other way. To British and Russian agents it gives facts about new war plants and those destroyed by sabotage or bombing, about the construction of air-fields, labour conditions, and the effect of slow-down movements on production. Its most important function, however, is to strengthen morale and keep alive the hope of deliverance from Nazi domination. Sabotage methods are discussed in it; active resistance is urged; passive resistance is praised; German propaganda is analyzed and refuted; names of Quislings are printed, together with those of German leaders selected for a day of reckoning. It carries on a war of nerves by methods as persistent and effective as any of the schemes devised by the Grmans themselves.

By MICHAEL DE CAPITE
(In "The Nation")

"La Libre Belgique"

Two and one-half months after the capitulation of the Belgian army a copy of "La Libre Belgique" was laid on the German commandant's desk in Brussels. Printed and written by experienced newspapermen, "La Libre Belgique" of World War II, despite German efforts, soon expanded into three editions, with 3,000 copies reaching 100,000 readers. Moreover, to-day it has fifty-one imitators and competitors. **Every group in society—labour, white-collar workers, the church—has its voice. Each keeps up a constant barrage of complaints about the slim rations allowed by the Germans. With respect to outside events, the papers simply ignore German claims and publish the latest news as received from London. So-called German** superiority is a subject for puns: Belgians like the French, know how to use irony. Leon Degrelle the Belgian fascist leader, is mercilessly lampooned.

The first articulate resistance in France, after the collapse occurred five weeks after the surrender of Paris. Using a child's toy printing-press, Paul Simon, a soldier of World War I, printed fifty copies of "Valmy" France's first underground paper. Simon and his comrades raided German offices for ink and were surreptitiously given supplies by printing establishments.

Stenographers and typists in the big business offices duplicated the copies, often with the tacit consent of their employers. One organization made and distributed 10,000 copies in this manner.

Voluntary gifts from teachers, clergymen, and workers paid the costs. With the acquisition of a stencil and roller Simon was able to prdouce 2,000 copies monthly. On July 14, Bastille Day, a special edition on blue paper with white and red stripes was printed in a regular printing shop. In November, 1941, Simon got word that the Gestapo was on his trail, and he escaped to England.

"Pantagruel', a weekly issued in Paris, neatly printed on thin paper the size of typewriter sheets gave first proof to the outside world of an active De Gaulle movement in France. It was circulated like a catalogue: names were chosen at random from the directory and the paper was sent through the mail. More pretentious is "La Voix de Paris" a printed monthly magazine, circulated by hand, which concentrates on the motives of Vichy officials. Others, like "Le Feu', a pamphlet, preach the second revolution. "Resistance" regularly mimeographs sections of "Mein Kampf" side by side with Darlan's speeches. In the north "La Voix du Nord" exhorts workers to stop working during air raids—this means a considerable slow-down in production, for the R.A.F. is constantly on the wing over northern France. Some twenty-five papers and pamphlets circulate in both zones of France, and in addition one-page cartoons and posters regularly deluge meeting places cafes, and subway stations.

Battle Communiques

In Yugoslavia the democratic parties had perfected an efficient clandestine press during the dictatorship of 1931 to 1937. Presses and editors worked in well-concealed caves and forest hideouts. Demands were systematcally sent to the Regent Prince Paul or circulated in pamphlet or poster form in all sections of the country. Croats received and sent out news through their farm and dairy co-operatives. Consequently, when war broke out, organizations were already set up with equipment and supplies to carry on the underground war. Yellow and green pamphlets—the colour trademark of the press—were printed on very thin paper, folded innumerable times, and slipped in a sleeve or passed from the palm of a hand. Everybody from peasants to waiters distributed them. Information from Dr. Petrovich's broadcast over WRUL was printed and passed on within a week. To-day with General Mihailovich's army controlling 20,000 square miles of central and western Serbia, the press publishes regular battle communiques in the Serbian, Slovene, and Croat languages, with the date line—Unoccupied Serbia.

On January 23 last Josef Skalda, a former Czech legionnaire, was charged with high treason for editing the underground paper "V Boj" (In Battle) and was executed in Prague. On January 24 a special edition of "V Boj" denounced the German courts for high treason to Czecho-Slovakia. This mimeographed sheet of eight and one-half by eleven inches was the first underground paper to appear in Europe, in the summer of 1939. Old members of the Mafie—the Bohemian secret organisation of Austro-Hungarian days—revived their tradition and together with the Sokols, a Czech national society, went to work underground. To supplement the information in "V Boj" they started thousands of chain letters in all parts of the country.

Since tens of thousands of censors would be necessary to supervise the malls in Czecho-Slovakia, chain letters are a comparatively safe means of disseminating news. The addressee of each letter must copy it ten times and send it to ten friends. The powerful secret radio Nazdar and fifteen-mobile transmitters are the principal news source for the letters; and broadcasts to London indicate that the truth about the war reaches every village in occupied Czecho-Slovakia. Also the recent uprising of guerillas in eastern Slovakia was first made known to the world through the region's underground press.

200 Papers In Poland

In Poland, as German suppression has grown, as starvation has increased, so have the bitterness of resistance and the papers that express it. The latest reports reaching official headquarters say that 200 papers, pamphlets, and news sheets of all sizes and descriptions are circulating in Poland alone. The Polish underground press is the most extensive in Europe; its papers cross frontiers into White Russia, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, and Scandinavia. A few are full-size eight-column papers, competently printed. Pictures are regularly published, some papers performing incredible feats like printing pictures of Churchill and Sikorski together and of Polish units in recent actions in Libya.

The labour and democratic press is to-day the most powerful. "Wolnosc" (Liberty), printed and distributed by Polish Socialist groups and Jewish clubs, has emphasized the federation of Poles and Czechs. "Tribuna Ludow" (Tribune of the People) constantly asserts that the restoration of Poland is only possible with the general restoration of a democratic Europe. "Wies i Miasto" (Village and Town) discusses a "new deal" for peasants, workers, and farmers. The breaking down of the ghetto walls and the intermingling of Jews and Poles for a new Poland are stressed in the weekly Jewish underground paper "Do Ludu Pracujacego Warszawy" (Workers of Warsaw). Circulation figures are unavailable, but the coverage must be thorough, for when some action like celebration of a national holiday is ordered, compliance is widespread and immediate. It is estimated that some three million Poles are daily risking their lives reading illegal papers written and distributed by 40,000 workers.

In Norway

Norwegians had no such traditions of clandestine effort as the Balkan and East European nations. In the early days of German occupation Norwegians, still naive about their conquerors, published contradictions of the news in the German-controlled press in open news letters. With the appearance of a full-size printed newspaper

(Continued on page 18)

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Sir Hari Singh Gour Recalls The History Of

BRITISH PLEDGE TO INDIA

This note is drawn on the authority of Mr. Lloyd George's two published works—his "War Memoirs", 6 Vols. 1933, hereafter referred to as 4.W.M. which means the 4th volume of that work and "The Truth about Peace Treaties", 2 Vols. 1938, referred to as 2 p. t.

A General Pledge

(1) In November, 1916, President Wilson was for the second time elected as President of the United States. His attitude towards the War was till then indifferent, as he shared the view that it was a war between two Imperialists for their own selfish ends.

(2) The British Government had been trying to persuade him to enter the War but he refused. But in December, 1916 with the collapse of Russia, England was faced with certain defeat unless it could obtain the aid of America. But before committing himself President Wilson queried the British Cabinet about their war aims. In Mr. Lloyd George's own words, "Neutral opinion had been poisoned to an appreciable extent by enemy propaganda which represented our aims as selfish and imperialistic," (2pt. p. 52).

"In substance our reply meant restoration, reparation, self-determination, disarmament and some means other than war of establishing and enforcing justice amongst the nations in their dealings with each other" (ib.p. 53).

"It is equally important to recall the fact that President Wilson was satisfied with the character of our reply and that soon afterwards he brought America into the War." (ib. Pp. 63, 54).

(3) But before doing so, he insisted upon a public declaration of Britain's policy, and promised to make his own declaration before he could commit his great Democracy to draw its sword which it would never do in defence of Imperialism, but which fence of Imperialism, but which it would gladly do if it were convinced that Great Britain had for once and for ever abandoned Imperialism in favour of Democracy.

(4) As all the white Colonies and India had been for long crying out for Self-Government and equal partnership with Great Britain and as for many years England had been temporising with them, the white Colonies had taken advantage of the War and were promising co-operation only if England removed their fetters of subservience to the British Parliament.

(5) India was then as even now a mere dependency, but in December, 1916 its Congress had passed a resolution in favour of Self-Government.

(6) The British Government were thus faced with a situation from which escape was not possible except by adopting the liberal policy embodied in their reply above quoted. Mr Lloyd George reveals that that reply had the consent of all parties and with their approval he publicly declared on 5th January, 1917 that "The consent of the Governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in the war". (ib. p. 757.)

"President Wilson in his famous "Fourteen Points", speech allowed the same lines" (ib. p 757). This speech was delivered three days later on the 8th January 1917. The two parallel statements, made by the heads of the two democracies after mutual consultation were intended to be singly and jointly, and in fact doubly binding on the two peoples. A provocative act, it was not the cause off America's entry into the War

(7) Convinced that England had reformed and re-started her policy, which both President Wilson and the American public believed was not an opportunist confession but a sincere change of faith, President Wilson by a message dated the 2nd April, 1917 recommended America's entry into the War and the Congress voted it on the 4th and 5th April, 1917.

The Indian Pledge

(8) Turning next to India, it will be seen from the foregoing analysis that the British Government had already decided to abandon exploitation in favour of democracy all round.

India had been claiming self-rule ever since the Congress was initiated 56 years ago. In the beginning of the present century a section of the people lost faith in Constitutional agitation and started a revolutionary movement which led to the murder of Europeans, political dacoities and fires, but the Congress continued to carry on Constitutional agitation, though it was powerless to check direct action.

(9) In 1914 when the Great War broke out India joined the war and sent out an expeditionary force to fight in France, but both the Congress and the Moslem League demanded freedom. From 1914 to 1916 the British Cabinet took no action. The rest will be clear from the following quotations from Mr. Lloyd George's two works. I subjoin his 'ipsissima verba'

(10) "When the collapse of Russia and the consequent withdrawal of masses of German troops from the Eastern to the Western Front forced us to draw on our forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine for reinforcements in the French battle areas, we had to fill up our divisions on the Turkish front with Indian units. All this gave force to the plea that the principle of Government with the consent of the Governed should be extended to India." (2P.T. Pp. 754, 55).

(11) "India had made large contributions of men and money to the carrying on of the War, and her troops were fighting alongside white soldiers and against white enemies. This fact had created a new self-consciousness which showed itself in a demand for greater recognition, and it also made consultation with them about the further conduct of the war just and desirable" (4. W.M. p 1738).

(12) "Hence the Imperial Conference of 1917 was summoned on a special basis outside the official constitution. The representation of India in the Imperial War Cabinet was the beginning of the open recognition of India's new status". (ib. P. 1738).

(13) "The Conference met in April, 1917. The Seventh Resolution of the Imperial War Conference resolved to place India's representation on equality with that of the self-governing Dominions (set out in 4 W.M. p. 1764). This resolution was important, not merely because it opened the door for the future appearance of India alongside the Dominions at Imperial Conferences, but because it makes the first Imperial recognition of the altered status of India. It was one of the preliminary stages of the reforms on Indian administration, which started that great country on the pathway towards Self-Government within the British Commonwealth."

(14) On the 16th April, 1917 the Conference formally passed a resolution granting full sovereign rights to India. "The Imperial War Conference are of the opinion that the readjustment of the constitutional relations of the component parts of the Empire is too important and intricate a subject to be dealt with during the war and that it should form the subject of a special Imperial Conference to be summoned as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities.

"They deem it their duty, however, to place on record their view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognise the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine".

(15) The terms of this resolution were decided "by the British Government with the unanimous consent of all parties in Parliament....." (2 P.T. p. 754).

(16) And its effect is thus stated: "Without the effective help of the Indian contingent we could not have held the Germans in France and at the same time beaten the Turkish army". (2 P.T. p. 754).

(17) Giving his evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the 24th October, 1933 Mr. Winston Churchill had to admit that India's representation in the International Conferences was unreal as its representatives were appointed by the Indian Secretary and acted under his direction (IIc JPC's Evidence p. 1828).

(18) He further admitted that the British pledge had to be and should be made good for which he promised his co-operation. (ib)

(19) As Burma was a part of India till 1936 the pledge extends alike to Burma.

The Atlantic Charter

(20) In face of the previous pledge, general and specifically relating to India, that embodied in the Atlantic Charter seems a mere redundancy, though in his statement of the 9th September, 1941 Mr. Winston Churchill seems to have jettisoned it so far as India is concerned in that he makes it subject to the discharge by India of obligations that India is said to have incurred by her long connection with England. Some of these obligations e.g. the pay and pension of British servants are reasonable and have to be safeguarded, but there remain others not specified, and one naturally asks—are not these obligations mutual and who is to determine them?

(21) The fact is that India should no longer be treated as a subject for the display of dialectical skill, since it rather calls for the display of sober statesmanship, and may the British Cabinet follow the example of the Prime Minister who had won the last war, in making good a pledge so authoritatively and so publicly given and which is not more solemnly binding upon all parties in Great Britain than upon the President and people of America.

The crux of the Indian Problem lies in the transfer of responsibi-

(Continued On Page 20)

TWO GARDENS

By K. P. Appaji Rao

A rich man strolled his garden through,
One morning in the Spring,
Above his head the skies were blue.
He heard a cuckoo sing;
And proudly stood before the view
Of roses blossoming.

A thousand roses, row by row,
Flashed yellow, red and white;
It pleased him that his ground could grow
So glorious a sight
That mass of colour seemed to glow
With infinite delight.

A little woman down the street,
That morning in the Spring,
Walked round her yard on happy feet—
She heard a cuckoo sing.
Twelve roses near a window seat.
For her were blossoming.

Above her head the skies were blue,
For Nature draws no line
'Twixt great and low as mortals do,
On all the Sun will shine
And the roses twelve which the woman grew
As the thousand were as fine

MEN OF COURAGE

Epic Heroism Of Soviet Guards

BY

Major-General A. LIZYUKOV

In no other war has the soldier been put to so stern a test as in this present war against German fascism. Modern war is a war of motors. But in spite of that, in fact because of it, unprecedented moral fortitude and physical strength is demanded of the soldier. The unparalleled density of fire, the high state of perfection of the technical methods of warfare, and the prolonged duration of battles, all tend to enhance the importance of the behaviour of the individual soldier.

It was more or less easy for Alexander the Great's spearman to protect himself from the enemy's arrow with his shield or for Murat's hussar to charge across an open field to meet the enemy's cavalry. It is far harder for the modern soldier to creep forward under the fire of trench mortars and automatic firearms to the initial position of attack, or to engage in a duel with an enemy tank. Whereas what was required of the soldier of old was a momentary moral effort, a dazzling, but instantaneous display of valour, of the modern soldier is required constant and unfailing heroism, unrelaxing stubbornness, and inexhaustible firmness and fortitude.

Men Of Courage

The Soviet guards, tempered in battle, have proved to be a force fully up to the standard demanded by the character of modern warfare. They are men of supreme courage, ready at any moment to lay down their lives for their country.

When the First Moscow Guards' Division was transferred to the South-Western Front, it had hardly detrained when it at once encountered the German 28th Mechanized Division. In the first battle, the guards attacked with a vigour and determination that overwhelmed the enemy. Leaving 17 tanks, 350 truck loads of ammunitions, dozens of machine-guns, trench mortars and guns behind them, the 28th German Division fled.

Recently, a guards' regiment commanded by Sukhiashvili displayed a degree of courage and endurance which puts many a famous feat of the Guards of former days into the shade. Sukhiashvili's Guards marched at the head of the main body in a 150 kilometre raid into enemy-held territory. In them, the Germans encountered an irresistible force, which crushed all resistance in its path. Unable to stem them by ground forces alone the Germans planned to strike a combined blow at them, for which they made careful preparations for several days in advance. Sukhiashvili's Guards were attacked by 150 planes operating simultaneously. For three hours on end the enemy's bombers and attack planes assailed the Guards from the air. Simultaneously, the enemy opened powerful artillery and trench mortar fire, using a new weapon—a trench mortar of 230 mm calibre, each of whose missiles was as effective as a heavy aerial bomb. The density of fire was such that it seemed that nothing could withstand its devastating effect.

Enemy's Undoing

The snow-covered field near the village of Pronino turned into a black, shell-scarred waste, and the Guardsmen's white robes now betrayed them rather than camouflaged them. The wood was swept away, leaving nothing but stumps. The Germans were so confident of the effect of these preparations, that when the signal for attack was given, they moved forward in dense columns. They were convinced that the road was clear. Their tanks advanced slowly; the officers opened the hatches and with smug satisfaction contemplated the fearful scene of destruction caused by the combined action of aircraft and artillery.

But when the Germans, without firing a shot, had traversed the spot where the wood of Pronino had once stood, the black, seemingly dead field suddenly sprang to life. From bomb craters and shell holes, as though by command, rose the figures of Guardsmen. Machine guns and anti-tank rifles flashed on all sides. The Germans were met by an impassable wall of fire. Grenade bundles flew at them from behind every tree stump. For a moment, the astounded Germans came to a halt. Man after man dropped in their ranks. This moment of confusion was the enemy's undoing.

The guards rose for a counter-attack. The amazed Germans, who thought they were marching over a cemetery, must have thought that these were the dead risen from their graves. It was indeed an awe-inspiring sight. A hundred guards repulsed a whole German regiment. Leaving hundreds of dead behind them, the Germans fled. This formidable counter-attack had so sobering an influence on the Germans that for seven days afterwards they lay low in their trenches.

Sixteen Against Thousands

In last spring's operations the 8th General Panfilov Guards Division added new laurels to its crown. On the North-western Front it broke through the enemy's defences by a powerful blow and made a raid of over two hundred kilometres through his territory, time after time displaying unparalleled valour and devotion to their country.

During one battle, sixteen Guardsmen made their way into a village occupied by the Germans, ambushed themselves in a log shed and by their fire covered the advance of the Soviet troops. The Germans concentrated all the power of their batteries on the shed. It became enveloped in flames, but the brave Guardsmen did not retreat and continued to fire. Thirteen of them perished, only three surviving. Meanwhile two Soviet battalions swiftly charged and forced their way into the village.

During a raid which lasted a month, the 8th Guards Division annihilated 7,000 Germans, captured 20 tanks, 52 guns and over 700 motor-vehicles and liberated 250 inhabited places. This raid helped materially to improve the position of the Soviet troops on the North-eastern Front.

The 8th Guards Division consists mostly of men from Kazakhstan. There is a Kazakh proverb: "When you go out to battle you must close your eyes and ears so as not to be able to count the enemy or to hear the hiss of flying arrows. You must have only hands with which to slay."

During the fighting around Kharkov, under the blows of the Soviet Guards, German divisions melted away, littering the fields with the dead bodies of their men, with smoking ruins of tanks and shattered guns. Seasoned commanders could not remember such hot fighting since the outbreak of the Soviet-German war. The Germans threw all the forces at their disposal into battle. Day and night earth and sky shook and reverberated to the thunder of tanks and aeroplanes. Hitler's tanks had inspired terror into half of Europe, but now anti-tank guns in the hands of Red Army men inspire terror in the hearts of German tank crews. And there are other means of fighting tanks, such as artillery, bottles of combustible fuel, anti-tank grenades and attack planes. But the important thing is the men who wield these weapons, men of inflexible will and dauntless courage.

They Will Carry Their Banners.....

The Red Guardsmen have time and again displayed exemplary fearlessness and skill. On one occasion 90 German tanks swept down on a Guards' unit commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Rodimtsev. Their roaring and rattling was heightened by howling sirens and blaring noise-machines. But the Guardsmen only laughed at this attempt to strike terror in them. They rolled out their guns into the open, allowed the tanks to approach within a range of 200 yards, and then fired over the open sights, destroying 46 of the tanks.

The German armoured war machines have encountered the undaunted resistance of Soviet fighters. In the battles around Kharkov the Germans in two weeks lost 90,000 officers and men, 540 tanks, 1,511 guns and 200 planes.

The Soviet Guards have added many a glorious page to the annals of the present patriotic war against German Fascism. The honourable title of units of the Guards is conferred for supreme courage, bravery and fighting efficiency on troops of all branches of arms: infantry, cavalry, motorized infantry, artillery, tank, aircraft, sapper and railway units. They will carry their banners through the emoke and flames of battle until Hitler Germany is utterly defeated.—(TASS).

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Role Of Books In Wartime

In a speech recently delivered before the American Library Association, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, one of the best-known of American foreign correspondents, discussed the problem of information in wartime, and in closing touched upon the role of books in the war. There can be no denial of Mr. Mowrer's premise that upon the shoulders of the writers and handlers of books there rests "a huge responsibility."

Whether, as he went on to say, "it is gospel truth that books could have prevented this war," there can be no such unanimity. It is no doubt true that if the right books had been written, published and read "in Germany" there would have been far less likelihood of war. Mr. Mowrer thinks that if enough people in Britain, France and the United States had read and believed the existing books on Hitler and his intentions their countries could at any time up to the Munich crisis have called Hitler to a halt. But is there not a reservation? They could have done that had they been prepared to deal with him.

Books cannot win the war, Mr. Mowrer continued. What, then, is their function?

In answering that question Mr. Mowrer states a vital truth. And that is the fact that books can in large measure determine the kind of peace we shall get. It will, he continued, "if we are competent, to a considerable degree reflect the kind of peace we want. Creating a desire for the right sort of peace is a task that can be perhaps more effectively accomplished by books than by any other medium. For radio memories and newspaper headlines fade quickly, while impressions from books remain, if the author is worthy of his craft.

"Unfortunately, there are in all the democracies wrongheaded as well as rightheaded authors; provincial minds unaware that, when wars are global, peace, if it is to last, must become global too; cynical minds sneering at suggestion of human betterment; cruel minds; selfish minds with a personal cause to promote; fascist-tainted minds hiding their secret aspirations for some sort of tyranny under lamb's wool expressions. Many of these authors are talented. But any peace they promote would lead only to a new and more terrible conflict ten or fifteen years from now—in fact, to a whole series of conflicts, each holding in its tail the germs of the next—until mankind is destroyed or educated."—"New York Times" Magazine.

J. B. Priestley On

WISHFUL THINKING

For the last two years, at least, we have been seeing and hearing constant references to Wishful Thinking. I suppose hardly a day goes past without our finding it referred to somewhere—and, of course, promptly condemned. Nearly all our disasters are attributed to it. We might imagine that it is the characteristic democratic weakness, a kind of mental disease that you are liable to, simply because you happen to live in Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc. If any of you hold that view, may I point out that, to my mind, the supreme example of wishful thinking at its worst in this war was the decision of the German High Command to send its gigantic army into Russia a year ago without equipping it for a winter campaign.

But there seem to me to be two quite different kinds of wishful thinking, and I consider it very dangerous to confuse them. These two kinds are so different that it can be said of them without exaggeration that one of them will help us to lose this war and the other will help us to win it. Therefore, it is essential that we shouldn't confuse the two, though unfortunately this is just what people are doing all the time.

Dodging Unpleasant Facts

Now the first and bad kind of wishful thinking—and it is what the originators of the term had in mind—is simply a process of dodging the unpleasant facts and so of refusing to face the possible consequences. The ostrich sticking its head into the sand is the obvious example. I remember an exquisitely droll instance of it in Charlie Chaplin's film about the circus. You will remember that in that film he has to go into the lion's cage. The great beast is asleep, but just as he has got inside the cage Charlie makes a noise, and then in his sudden panic puts his fingers in his ears. You can see the absurd logic of that: the little man hoping desperately that if he diminishes the sound for himself perhaps in some miraculous way the lion won't hear the noise.

Now I know people—and you must know people—who have been putting their fingers in their ears or sticking their heads into the sand ever since Hitler came to power in 1933. And it is typical of such people that when you call attention to the unpleasant facts you immediately arouse their anger and they begin abusing you. Thus, if before the war you pointed out the true character of men like Hitler, Goering, Ribbentrop, and the rest, and referred to their insane ambitions and plans, you were instantly accused of being a war monger. If, when the war had begun, you cast any doubts on the Maginot Line or the power of our blockade to end the war you were told you were a pessimist or even a Fifth Columnist. This irrational anger is of course easy to explain. These wishful thinkers are trying desperately hard to deceive themselves, and instead of helping them to deceive themselves by stressing the unpleasant facts and the possible consequences you are making the deep hidden conflict still worse. The result is a sudden anger that can only express itself in abuse.

Wishful Thinker At Bay

This still goes on all the time. Only the other week I pointed out that the creation of a total-war effort demanded, whether we liked it or not, a great deal of social reorganisation. This brought me several angry abusive letters. The writers of these letters couldn't deny completely that social reorganisation was necessary for the war effort, but on the other hand they hated to face the fact, out of some deep dislike and fear of social changes, so they found some relief by abusing me and attributing to me the worst possible motives. This is the wishful thinker at bay.

The period 1930 to 1940 encouraged wishful thinking in all but the strong-minded, simply because they were more and more unpleasant facts to face—such as the growing Nazi menace, the failure of nineteenth-century economies in the twentieth-century, the weakness of a League of Nations not backed by force. There was a host of facts that were bewildering, irritating, challenging, to those people with an easy conservative habit of mind, who hated to think that the world was changing rapidly and indeed going through a vast process of revolution.

It is this great fact—that we are living in a revolutionary age—that must be accepted, and it is the refusal to accept it that demands the further refusal to accept a thousand other important facts, sets up a terrible conflict deep in the mind, and tends to encourage the most ignominous and dangerous wishful thinking

Nazis' Orgy Of Wishful Thinking

On the other hand, to assume that our side has a monopoly of it would by very stupid. The German people, for example, are deliberately encouraged by all the vast resources within the control of Dr. Goebbels to indulge in a colossal orgy of wishful thinking. The war was to be over, and triumphantly won, by the autumn of 1940, and plans were prepared for victory marches in Berlin. Russia was to be conquered by the autumn of 1941. This was wishful thinking on a titanic scale. But then the Germans had been fed on wishful thinking long before this.

For example, they all believe that their Army was invincible throughout the last war, was never defeated in the field, but was compelled to ask for an armistice because it was stabbed in the back. But though the powers of resistance of the German Army in the autumn of 1918 may have been weakened by events on the German home front, the fact remains that it was soundly defeated in the field, compelled to retreat day after day, week after week, and if it had not asked for and accepted an armistice in the second week of November 1918 it would soon have been crushed as no army that size has ever been crushed in the history of warfare. It was to avoid that obvious *debacle* that Ludendorff, in my view, threw in his hand, trying to save the reputation of the Army at all costs to his country. And the trick worked. But the wishful thinking is there. It is the same with all this Nazi nonsense about the Nordic race and the German *herrenvolk*, the people so wonderful that God intended them to lord it over the whole world. This, too, is wishful thinking on such a scale that it comes close to insanity.

The German shouts and screams that he is better than anybody else because he hopes that by some miracle the wish to be better—which in turn is the result of feeling deep down that he is probably much worse—might somehow come true. And the desperate brutality of the German is the equivalent, on this larger scale, of that irrational anger of our neighbours who, when we draw their attention to unpleasant facts, can only reply by abusing us. If the Nazi rule in the Occupied countries had been getting steadily milder and milder, then we would be compelled to acknowledge that Hitler's New Order was succeeding, but the fact that that rule has to resort more and more to its most desperate measures—and is now rapidly reaching the possible limit without succeeding—shows that the whole New Order notion itself is only more wishful thinking, and that the Nazis who order more and more executions are uneasily aware of this fact.

So much then for the bad kind of wishful thinking, the refusal to face unpleasant facts and their consequences. But there is, as I said at first, another and very different kind of wishful thinking, which to my mind is just as helpful to the war effort as the other type is dangerous. Moreover, just as the presence of the bad kind of wishful thinking on our side helps the Nazis, so the absence of this other and good kind of wishful thinking helps them too. Therefore, just as we must have less of the one we must have more of the other.

Hell Let Loose

But what is this other? It is the ability to face unpleseant facts and all their consequences, to meet every issue, no matter how much is demanded of us, just because we are thinking—and acting—wishfully. But here the wish is a powerful and deep-seated desire, which is itself a spring and fountain of strong emotion. For war is primarily action, and the source of action is not thought but emotion. It is strong feeling that compels us to act. And when we face unpleasant facts we need this strong feeling to sustain us.

Now the unwishful thinker, who has a clear head but not necessarily a stout heart, may be able to see what these facts are, may be able to take a realistic view of the whole situation, but it does not follow that he may be able to do anything about it. He may find his will paralysed just because it is not being nourished by that spring and fountain of strong emotion, which in turn comes from a deep-seated and powerful desire.

This war, let us admit it, is a terrible business. Hell has been let loose. This is no world for the faint-hearted. We realise now that all that our grandfathers believed about an inevitable easy progress was nothing but a fairy-tale, and not any less of a fairy-tale because it was told by solemn, learned men with side-whiskers, like Lord Macaulay. To face up to things now we need everything we have got. The Nazis have realised that, and just as they have encouraged the wildest wishful thinking at home, so too they have encouraged the grimmest unwishful thinking—the bleak and shuddering recognition of all the most unpleasant facts at once—among the people they wished to dominate.

I think many of the French, who are a clear-headed people, were victims of this powerless, unwishful thinking, so that they found themselves paralysed before a vast mysterious machine of aggression. And I say then that there is here a kind of wishful thinking that we most urgently need. You know, there is one theory of evolution—first put forward by the French biologist Lamarck and popularised in our time by Bernard Shaw—that bases our whole progress on this kind of wishful thinking. It says, in effect, that we have developed organs and immensely increased the range of our abilities just because our species wanted to, that in fact the wish produced the evolution, and that we have, so to speak, wishfully thought ourselves clean up from the most primitive scale of existence. Whether that is true or not—and obviously this is no occasion to discuss theories of evolution—the fact remains that there is an immense drive of emotion generated by these great passionate desires of the human heart. That is why I have always held that a merely defensive you're-not-going-to-interfere-with-us attitude against the Nazis simply isn't good enough. It hasn't sufficient steam to keep a hundred per cent war effort going. It's too mild, too tepid. We should be filled with the passionate desire to rid the world of Nazism and everything like it and to reconstruct our society so that there will be no more of this madness.

If we live in a revolutionary age, then it will be better for us if we act with the fire and force of revolutionaries, inspired by the wish and the will to clean up and remake this rotten old world. That is the kind of wishful thinking I believe in. It can stare the worst facts in the face and accept their challenge. It can shatter a hundred Hitlers.

—A. B. B. C. TALK.

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8-22

Two drunks were playing with a flashlight, switching it on and off. Finally one of them threw the beam of light up toward the ceiling and said: "I bet you can't climb up that beam." The other shook his head and replied: "No, siree, you can't get me to try that. I know you! Just when I get to the top, you'll turn it off."

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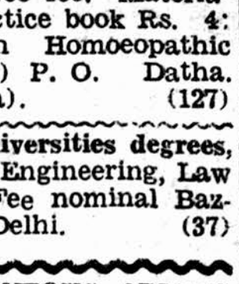

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Arrests & Convictions During Week-End

Nazis Pressed Back

Red Army Storms Strongly Fortified Heights In Stalingrad

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Moscow radio states that Soviet troops slowly but irresistibly pressing back the enemy northwest of Stalingrad, have stormed some commanding heights which had been strongly fortified.

Artillery mortars and anti-tank units which the Germans had concentrated in gulleys were brought under the fire of Soviet artillery and under cover of this the Soviet troops dislodged the enemy from their line of defence despite fierce flanking fire from machineguns and tommyguns.

Winter Arrives

MOSCOW:—Winter has officially arrived. The Moscow garrison was today ordered to Don winter uniforms.

Soviet troops in several counter-attacks in certain streets in the north of Stalingrad yesterday threw the Germans back, says Reuter's special correspondent. Four German attacks were repelled. Six German attacks on one factory building lasting for most of the day failed. The Germans were ejected from another factory in a savage battle.

In the Caucasus the Soviet forces are fighting a strenuous rearguard action in the area of Nalchik in the face of powerful numerical Axis superiority in tanks, planes and infantry.

In the area of the Black Sea port of Tuapse Russian troops again advanced.

Late on Friday evening four German attacks with 65 tanks and 18 armoured cars against an unnamed populated point were repelled by 18 Soviet tanks and four armoured cars.

Nazi Destroyer Sunk

Today's Soviet "communique" states: "During the night of October thirty our troops fought the enemy in the area of Stalingrad, northeast of Tuapse and in the area of Nalchik. No changes took place on other fronts. In the Gulf of Finland our ships sunk a destroyer."

The supplement to the Soviet "communique" says that in the area of Stalingrad Soviet troops were engaged in defensive battles. The enemy attacked our positions in the factory area. All the attacks were repelled. After eight hours' fighting about a company of the enemy were wiped out.

Northwest of Stalingrad the Soviet forces consolidated their positions and carried out reconnaissance.

Attacks Repulsed

In the area of Nalchik fierce fighting continued. A battalion of German tommygunners, supported by sixty tanks and armoured cars, attacked one inhabited locality. All attacks were repelled. Four armoured cars and eighteen German tanks were destroyed. In another sector a Soviet unit repulsed two German attacks killing 200 of the enemy. Twenty German lorries with ammunition were destroyed by Soviet artillery.

Northwest of Tuapse Soviet troops were engaged in reconnaissance. A unit commanded by Captain Smirnov operating in the enemy's rear killed sixty Germans.

On the northwestern front in one sector the enemy launched several attacks which were successfully repulsed. In these engagements 700 of the enemy were killed.

Message To Soviet Women

LONDON:—In a message to the women of Russia in today's issue of "Britansky Soyusnik" (British Ally) published in Kuibyshev, Miss Annie Loughlin, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, says: "I regard the signal honour conferred upon me as an expression of the feeling that women are joined in equal partnership with men in this war. I must try to do my job well because you women in the U S S R are doing yours so splendidly. I send greetings to you on behalf of the millions of organised workers in Britain. The victory for which you and we strive will bring us nearer to the new order in which men and women will live and work on terms of equality."—Reuter.

Parishad Workers Jailed In Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 31.

Two Praja Parishad workers from Chinchawad have been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each for staging illegal demonstrations.

Messrs. K. Apte and Shripat Khade were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month for taking out an unauthorised procession.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS' R. I. FOR FLAG SALUTATION

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 31.

Messrs. R. R. Dighe and Bansilal Chawale of Sangamner were arrested under the Defence of India Rules for detention.

Two persons from Nalegaon were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment each for holding a flag salutation and one person was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for takin out a procession in the city.

Mr. G. L. Thaware of Nevase was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Five persons from Sangamner were put under arrest under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

THREE MONTHS' R. I. FOR LADIES

SATARA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Madhaorao Sathe and five other Congress workers from Wai were sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Kapare, a pleader of that place, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment while two ladies were awarded three months' imprisonment each for staging illegal demonstrations. One minor was bound over for good behaviour.

Mr. Ghanashyam Deorukhkar of Vaduj was awarded eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for holding unauthorised demonstrations.

Mr. Bandopant Lomte of Vadgaon was arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

PUROHIT ASKED TO APPEAR BEFORE MAGISTRATE

ALIBAG, Oct. 30.

A notification has been issued by the District Magistrate of Kolaba asking Mr. D. V. Purohit of Birwadi (Mahad) to appear before the First Class Magistrate at Mahad, before November 17 as a warrant for arrest is pending against him.—United Press.

SCHOOL TEACHER AND LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

POONA, Oct. 29.—A Satara message says that Shantaram Ambre, a school teacher, has been arrested at Parali for being found in possession of objectionable literature

POONA, Oct. 29.—Ganpatrao Dehre, a labour leader of Sholapur, has been arrested by the police, says a message from Sholapur. Mr. S. T. Vankudre, a Congress worker and a Municipal Councillor, who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.—A. P.

POONA ARRESTS

POONA, Oct. 30.

Seven persons were arrested for participating in a procession in the city. Six more persons have been taken into custody

(Continued on page 15)

Quislings For Leningrad Front

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31.

Quisling's Police Minister Jonas Lie paraded the streets of Tallinn in Estonia two days ago at the head of a new detachment of the Norwegian legion consisting of about 200 Quisling policemen bound for the Leningrad front. This new detachment with Lie, at its head seems to be the only result so far of the Germans' demand that all able-bodied quislingites should be sent to the eastern front.—Reuter.

BOOK BY GANDHIJI CONFISCATED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

The police searched two booksellers' shops and took possession of a booklet entitled "My appeal to Englishmen" by Mahatma Gandhi. Several other houses in the city were searched in connection with objectionable literature.

Some arrests were also made under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

R.A.F. Sweep Over Shwebo

Low-Level Attack On Jap Aerodrome

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

An India Command Joint War Communique dated October 31, 1942, says:—

"Yesterday October 30th, a squadron of R.A.F. fighters made an offensive sweep over the Shwebo area and carried out an effective low-level attack on the Japanese occupied aerodrome. Aircraft on the ground were damaged, a wireless station was machinegunned, a building was burnt out and others damaged, and several enemy personnel are believed to have been killed.

An R.A.F. Blenheim on offensive patrol bombed the railway station at Seywa and damaged supply trucks standing in the yard. None of our aircraft is missing."—A. P.

KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN NOT INJURED

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

A Government Communique says:—

Certain people have spread rumours that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was severely injured and that his arm was broken, when he was arrested in Mardan on October 27.

It is entirely untrue and the Superintendent of Jail, Haripur, reported on 30th October that Khan Abdul Ghaffar is in excellent health.—A. P.

Arms And Explosives Discovered

Searches In Sangli State And Hubli

POONA, Oct. 31

Stones were thrown on a moving M.S.M. Ry. train between Dhodaj and Jejuri railway stations

It is stated that as a result of stone-throwing the guard of the train was slightly injured and some glass panes of the windows were broken. A boy has been taken into custody in this connection.

A procession was taken out in the Sadashiv Peth area of the city It terminated in the Fulay market.

An explosion occurred in the primary Marathi school at Chinchawad. Nobody was injured nor any damage caused.—United Press.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT SHOLAPUR.

POONA, Oct. 30.

According to a report reaching here from Sholapur an explosion of a crude bomb ocurred near the Balives Chowk on last Tuesday night. No one was injured.

The police recovered another unexploded bomb lying in a shrubbery near the Ghongade Settlement.—A. P.

Arms And Explosives Discovered

BELGAUM, Oct. 31.

As the result of recent explosions in Shahapur, Sangli State, near Belgaum, a large police party threw a cordon round four principal streets yesterday and searched many houses in the area. It is learnt that they found explosive materials in one house. Some persons have been taken into custody and investigation is proceeding.

Many houses in the village of Kardoli near Muzutkhan, Hubli, were searched and in one house two rifles, two swords and one revolver are reported to have been found.—A. P.

Junagadh Fire Damage

JUNAGADH, Oct. 30.

The fire in the Junagadh State Motorkhana on October 20 last, the total damage is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. It is learnt that the fire occurred only in the workshop, but the welding, blacksmiths, carpenters and painters sections were not affected.—A. P.

MURDER CASE ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 30.

All the 107 accused in the Ahti police murder case pleaded not guilty either to the substantive or constructive charge of murders, dacoity or damaging or burning Government property.—A. P.

LETTER-BOXES SET ON FIRE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Two letter-boxes attached to Shambazar and Hatkhola post offices in North Calcutta were set on fire by demonstrators. The fire was extinguished by postal employees. Some letters were burnt totally and some others damaged. —United Press.

21 Months' R.I. For 'Riot And Dacoity'

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

Three persons who were tried on the chargse of committing a riot and dacoity and for doing mischief by fire at the Jhusi railway station on August 13 last have been sentenced to 21 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Among the prosecution witnesses was the Station Master of Jhusi who gave the estimate of total damage done at Rs. 5,300.—A. P.

"DELIVER PHOSPHEROUS" ORDER ON SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MADURA, Oct. 29.

The Collector of Madura has directed the authorities of local High Schools and Colleges under D. I. R. to deliver immediately the stock of phosphorous in the institutions to the Police Sub-Inspector concerned.—A. P.

C. R. 'Warmly' Invited!

LONDON, Oct. 31.

"Mr. Rajagopalachari should be warmly invited to come to Britain and have his say on the subject of Indian Government, declares the "Daily Herald" in a leading article to-day. "His scheme", says the newspaper "may or may not be considered practicable by the British Government, Parliament and people . . . but no harm will be done. Great good might result".

The "Daily Herald" refers to Mr. Rajagopalachari as a responsible Indian leader "who throughout the deadlock has been earnestly searching for a constructive solution".

"BARTLETT'S GOOD PLAN"

"The first comment on Vernon Bartlett's plan to end the Indian deadlock has come from Mr. Rajagopalachari", says the "News Chronicle" to-day.

'I am very interested' he says, 'in Barlett's good plan. It is parallel to mine.'

Among other suggestions the plan provides for complete Indianisation of the Government at New Delhi: 'Gentleman's agreement limiting the Governor-General's right of veto: the appointment of Indian Ministers to foreign Governments: an Indian Secretary of State in Whitehall: and the formation of an Indian Defence Council. These returns would give India immediately something closely approaching Dominion Status while the promise of full Dominion Status after the war might—as Bartlett suggests—be confirmed now by proclamation. Farther than this it is perhaps impossible to go, since the defence of India in the present circumstances is not a matter which concerns India alone.

Mr. Rajagopalachari and other realistically minded leaders of Indian opinion would use their influence to secure acceptance of some such plan as that which Bartlett has outlined. We would urge the Government to make these considerations the starting point of a new approach to India. It is now nearly twelve weeks since the final breakdown of the Cripps mission. Perpetuation of the present deadlock makes a drain upon our fund of Indian goodwill. It is not the details of Bartlett's plan that will matter so much as its animating motives in a right gesture made in the right way could hardly fail to elicit appreciative response."—Reuter.

Airfield And Factory Bombed In Holland

LONDON, Oct. 30.

To-night's Air Ministry 'communique' states: "This morning Spitfires on patrol attacked a goods train near Ostend and an enemy supply ship near Zeebrugge. This afternoon Mosquitoes, one of which is missing bombed an airfield and a factory in Holland and attacked ships off the coast."

There was no activity over Great Britain in daylight.—Reuter.

Peon Elected Chairman Of Municipal Board

GONDA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Bankeylal, an ex-peon of the Gonda Municipal Board, has been elected to the chairmanship of the same Board following his election at a special meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. Mahabir Prasad Verma, District Judge, Gonda.

Mr. Bankeylal was Vice-Chairman of the Board until August last when a vote of no-confidence was passed against the permanent chairman, Mr. J. P. Saxena. Since then he has been acting as Chairman of the Board.—United Press.

A.-I. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

POONA, Oct. 30.

The next session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will, it is understood, be held at Hyderabad (Deccan) during the Christmas holidays. Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political Minister of the Nizam's Government, who has invited the Conference to Hyderabad has been proposed for the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

Jap Navy Forces Retire From Solomons

AMERICANS OCCUPYING EVERY INCH OF GROUND ON ISLAND, SAYS COL. KNOX

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Col. Knox told the press that enemy navy forces have retired from the Solomons.

Colonel Knox, the Navy Secretary, told a press conference that Japanese naval forces having retired from the Solomons, "The first round is over—they are waiting for the second round to start .....

We are still in Guadalcanar occupying every inch of ground we ever controlled."

Col. Knox further stated: "We are in as complete control of the situation in Guadalcanar as we have ever been."

Col. Knox continued: "We are getting supplies into the Solomons."

Pressed to clarify the position in the Solomons, he answered, "I have not any idea what the next development may be..... I do not want to give optimism."

COMMUNICATIONS O. K.

He said that there had been no interruption of United States communications in the Solomons.

The army air arm was "still very active."

As for the fleet, he said, there had been "No active operation on the surface near Solomons", and the Navy knew that some Japanese vessels had returned to their base.

JAP NAVAL UNITS CRIPPLED

Allied Headquarters South-west Pacific:

A 'communique' states "BUIN FAISI: In continuous support of the general situation in the Solomons, Allied medium and heavy formations executed three night attacks upon enemy shipping in the harbour dropping over 27 tons of explosives. The first wave of heavy bombers scored two hits on a heavy cruiser or a battleship and placed other bombs very close to a light cruiser and an aeroplane carrier probably causing extensive damage. Enemy float-planes attempted interception without success.

Reports from medium units in the second attack have not yet been received.

The third wave comprising strong formations of heavy bombers hit and set ablaze an unidentified vessel and scored two possible hits on a destroyer. All our planes returned.

In the Owen Stanley area our ground forces have occupied Alola. Forward elements are continuing to advance.

DILI: A small force of Allied medium bombers made two attacks on the enemy occupied portions of the town during the night with unobserved results.

"HEAVIEST EVER"

The attack on Buin Faisi mentioned in to-day's 'communique' was one of the heaviest yet carried out by Allied bombers against Japanese shipping concentrations. The planes came in three waves from varying altitudes. Both United States and Australian units participated. It is not reported whether the carrier mentioned is connected in any way with the carrier reported previously damaged in the Solomons. The enemy frequently used floatplanes for interception which are of the Zero type having a speed of approximately 350 miles an hour.—Reuter.

FORD TO BUILD GLIDERS

A message from Detroit says, Ford will build gliders on an assembly line for invasion purposes, says an Official announcement. The gliders will each carry 15 invasion-equipped soldiers.

ELIGIBLE FOR AMERICAN LEGION

President Roosevelt on Friday signed legislation making members of the United States armed forces serving in the war eligible for membership of the American Legion.

American citizens serving with the forces of any Allied country are also eligible.

The American and Canadian

Ford Tyre Factory To Be Sent To Russia

DETROIT, Oct. 31.

Arrangements have been completed with the United States Government for the purchase of the Ford Motor Company's tyre factory here and for the transfer of its equipment to Russia under the Lend and Lease programme it was announced on Friday.

Officials of the Ford Company said that the machines would be dismantled and packed as soon as final details of the agreement were settled.—Reuter.

Governments have ordered that the production of paper and paper products including newsprint shall be frozen to the figure averaging production over the last six months, which is 87 per cent of the theoretical capacity of the American industry.

This move is said to be the first step towards further reduction and concentration of industry on an international basis.

King Christian's Health

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31.

King Christian of Denmark spent a quiet morning after a night with some sleep, according to the Danish radio this afternoon. His temperature is just above normay and the general condition satisfactory.—Reuter.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN OWEN STANLEY

Japs Putting Up Stiff Resistance, But Make Rapid Withdrawals

SYDNEY, October 31.

The Japanese are putting up powerful resistance in the Owen Stanley range, said an Australian officer somewhere in the New Guinea, according to a despatch from an operational base.

"The Japanese are more patient than I think, any British troops and individually the Japanese is a good soldier. They have made things very difficult for us.

Their machine-gun and mortar positions are cleverly designed and covered in making it possible for them to defend themselves from three directions.

They stand up against our bayonet charges. One charge has now opened up a way to Alola. Our advanced troops are going after the Japanese and are having difficulty in maintaining contact, so rapidly are they withdrawing."

Allied headquarters south-west Pacific: It is officially announced that the Allies damaged a Japanese aircraft carrier and hit a warship described as either a cruiser or battleship. They probably damaged another cruiser and left an unidentified ship blazing at Buin.

Allied headquarters south-west Pacific: Tons of explosives were dropped on Buin in the three attacks on Thursday night. The first wave of heaviest scored two hits on a heavy cruiser or battleship and placed other bombs very close to a light cruiser and an airplane carrier probably causing extensive damage.—Reuter.

In Middle East

ALLIES CAPTURE AXIS POSITIONS, REPEL ALL COUNTER-ATTACKS

Eighth Army Scores Noteworthy Successes In Desert Warfare: Many Enemy Tanks Knocked Out

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter's correspondent in the Egypt battle zone writes:

Guns and aircraft continue to have the biggest part in the fighting with tanks giving support and making occasional sorties.

Field gunners and anti-tank gunners fire whenever a suitable target is spotted on the undulating terrain but activity may at present be described as sniping with armour rather than men as the target.

The Eighth Army has had some noteworthy successes in this type of fighting. One British unit equipped with six-pounder anti-tank guns claims to have knocked out a large number of Axis tanks.

Hitherto in this fighting the Axis has had no success in trying to batter back the Allied salient.

Infantry holding former Axis localities defeated all counter-attacks.

Units of the First South African Division in collaboration with British and Dominion troops penetrated the line of the Axis defence where they consolidated themselves within 25 hours moving westward.

The advance to this and other points of the front was covered by the fiercest concentrated artillery bombardment.

Later carrying arms they pushed forward through minefields silently creeping up in the moonlight lying on stomachs or squatting in scattered small trenches.

Then an intense preliminary counter-bombardment began and 25 pound shells of south African guns and bigger shells of British guns whilstled over the men's heads.

The achievement of the objectives assigned to the infantry was essential to the prosecution of the entire offensive.

The failure of the division involved would have jeopardised later operations and also imperilled the flanks of the adjoining units. But no troops let their comrades down

In exchange of small arms fire and hand to hand fighting with grenades and bayonets the South Africans and other troops resolutely eliminated strong points notwithstanding the profuse minefields.

Some strong machinegun and mortar opposition was encountered from those of Remmel's men who survived the intensive shell fire which crept ahead of the advancing infantry.—Reuter.

Air Superiority In Desert Maintained

CAIRO, Oct. 31.

The Middle East joint war "communique" says: "During the night of 29-30 and yesterday a number of enemy counter-attacks against our new positions were beaten off with losses to the enemy. Allied air superiority in the desert was maintained and during the night and day of 29-30 our attacks continued on forward landing grounds and other targets. Our heavy bombers attacked Crete. Long range fighters operating against enemy transport in the coastal area shot down a Junkers 52 and attacked a landing ground.

There was some dive-bombing activity yesterday during which our fighters shot down a Junkers 87 and at least three fighters in addition to damaging many others.

Our twin-engined fighters attacked the aerodrome at El Adem and destroyed at least four large enemy aircraft. Again no enemy aircraft succeeded in crossing the coast of Malta yesterday. From these operations three of our aircraft did not return."—Reuter.

KORAN BEING RENDERED INTO CHINESE

CALCUTTA, October 31.

The historic task of translating Koran into Chinese was being carried out by H. A. Tehching from Shanghai who is now in Chungking and will soon proceed to Kunming, says a China Information Bulletin.

He will make two translations, one in classic style and the other in vernacular style.—A. P.

Fianarantsoa Occupied

Most Important Town In South Madagascar

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following official 'communique' has been received from General Platt, General Officer in Command, East Africa:—

"East African troops entered Fianarantsoa, the most important town in Southern Madagascar, and recently headquarters of M. Annet at 4 p. m. yesterday and are now continuing their advance to the south.

Our troops have thus covered 260 miles since the capture of Tananarive. The occupation of Fianarantsoa was preceded by a short engagement at Alakamisy, 16 miles to the north in which our troops suffered very slight casualties and took 440 prisoners including Lieutenant Colonels Tricoire and Laurent, in command of the second light infantry battalion and the Malgash rifle battalion.

M. Annet and General Guillemet, commanding Vichy troops in Madagascar have withdrawn to the south.

It is not believed that their forces can any longer put up effective resistance to our advance but the policy of road demolition and obstruction damaging only to the island's economy is likely to continue."—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

LONDON, October 30.

A communique says: "The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's ship "Veteran" (Lieutenant Commander T. S. Garwood) has been sunk." The "Veteran" was a destroyer of 1,500 tons.

The destroyer "Veteran" was laid down in 1918 and was the last war emergency programme destroyer. Her normal complement was 134.—Reuter.

No Service And No Silence On Armistice Day

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Britain will remember the dead of the past war and this only by the sale of Flanders Poppies in aid of the British legion on November 11.

There will be no service at the Cenotaph, no public signal of two minutes' silence and Government feel it is preferable that in the present circumstances other large services usually held throughout the country on Armistic Day should not take place.—Reuter.

Pennsylvania College Chapel Gutted

LORETTO (Pennsylvania), Oct. 31.

A fire has destroyed the main building of the Saint Francais College here. The building included a dormitory chapel and administrative offices. The loss is estimated at 100,000 dollars.—Reuter.

Yarn Licensing In Sind

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

With a view to regulate the supply of yarn the Sind Government has passed orders under the Defence of India Rules prohibiting from November 15 the sale, storage for sale or the carrying on of business in cotton yarn except under a licence from the Provincial Yarn Commissioners. The Director of Industries has been appointed Provincial Yarn Commissioner.—A. P.

New 'Warrant Of Precedence' For Indian Press

Ambedkar Wants To Lay Down Fresh Ranking

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30.

Explaining what Government has done for labour during the war, Dr. Ambedkar, Labour Member, Government of India, at a Press conference to-day emphasised that besides undertaking direct responsibility for labour welfare and providing facilities for the training of a great number of trained technicians, Government had introduced certain new and beneficent principles, such as compulsory arbitration between employers and labour and enforcement of fair wages and conditions of service, which formed an essential part of recent necessarily restrictive war-time legislation relating to labour and which he was confident would survive and be amplified in post-war legislation.

New Ranking For Press

Dr. Ambedkar addressed Pressmen as "members of the sixth estate," and explained that in Europe where since the time of Plato there had been only three estates, the press was given by Carlyle the fourth place, while traditionally we in India had five estates the last being the estate of the untouchable. Dr. Ambedkar therefore had no alternative but to assign the sixth place to the Press in India.

THE BEVIN BOYS

Dealing first with technical training, Dr. Ambedkar referred to the Bevin scheme and said that altogether 250 boys in five batches had been sent to England and the sixth was on its way. Of those trained under this scheme, 149 had returned to India, and 135 of them had already been posted in various factories and workshops on wages representing an average increase of 165 per cent over their previous earnings, which had varied roughly between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100 a month.

Besides the Bevin scheme, the technical training scheme, started in July 1940, with the initial object of producing 3,000 semi-skilled tradesmen, had now expanded so much that the total number of trainees would be 70,000 by June 1943. Some 380 training centres under this scheme were working in the whole of India with a total training capacity of 45,000 trainees. A hundred technical experts had been obtained from England, 163 Indian trainers had so far passed out. On September 30, some 32,416 persons were undergoing training under the scheme and on the same date 21,750 trainees had been enrolled either in the Defence Services or Ordinance Factories or civil industry.

Following figures show the percentage of the total capacity each Province had worked up:—Assam and Orissa 89 per cent each, N.W.F. 88, Madras 86, Bengal 83, C. P. and Berar 82, Punjab 73, U. P. 72, Behar 67, Delhi 66, Sind 43, Bombay 52 and Ajmer Marwar 47.

Passing on to his second point, Dr. Ambedkar said that the Government had introduced two new basic principles in its labour code. Pre-war labour legislation in India, he said dealt only with three matters, firstly conditions of labour prescribed in the Factory Act which was a general act and other acts such as the Mines Act, the Regulation of Hours Act, the Railway Act, and so on. Secondly, terms or employment such as those embodied in the Workmen's Compensation Act and Payment of Wages Act, and thirdly, relations between employers and workmen defined, for instance, in the Trade Disputes Act and the Trade Unions' Act.

Legislation during the war had been voluminous, but he took up for his purpose the Defence of India Rule 81 A the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and the National Service Technical Service Personnel Ordinance,

which in ordinary parlance would be classed as repressive measures

Compulsory arbitration has actually been applied in some twenty-five cases so far.

Regarding Labour Welfare, the Labour Member referred to the opening of cost price grain shops. Government recognised that after military requirements, the second place of priority had been assigned to labour's requirements.

Under the head Social Welfare came the eight newly appointed Labour Welfare Officers working under Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Labour Welfare Adviser to the Government of India.

Replying to the possible criticism that what the Central Government had done was not enough, Dr. Ambedkar suggested that war time legislation which had given certain new powers to the Central Government should be the beginning of greater Central control of Labour matters. He had always advocated that Labour shoulud be a Central Subject.—A.P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. HOOSEINBHOY LALLJEE WITHDRAWN

Accused Leave Court Without Any Stain On Their Character

At the hearing of the complaint filed against Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, M.L.A. and Haroon H. A. Lalljee as trustees in the matter of Abdoolabhoy Lalljee Charities by one Rashid B. Versi, Mr. Kanuga on behalf of Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalljee filed a written statement in Court and produced G.P. Notes of the value of Rs. 70,000/-. In the said statement Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee stated that he produced these G. P. Notes as a proof of his 'bona fides' and his financial capacity and to rebut the allegations falsely and maliciously made by the complainant that his pecuniary condition was weak. He has further stated that this complaint was filed by the complainant at the behest and under the directions of some of his relations with whom he had civil litigations and who desired by this complaint to bring pressure upon him to relinquish his legal rights and that he would not like to do anything that may have the appearance of yielding to coercion

In view of the written statement of Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee and the production of the amount the complainant told the Court that he had misconceived the financial condition of Mr. Hooseinbhoy and his firm when he filed this prosecution, and with all respect to the two accused he withdrew all the allegations made by him and further stated that he did not want to proceed with the case.

The Court held that this case was a civil matter and that there was no evidence of dishonest intention on the part of the accused and order the accused to be discharged saying that they left the Court without any stain on their character.

To Be Fired Upon, If Troops' Questions Not Answered

MYMENSINGH, October 26.

The public have been warned by beat of drum and issue of printed notices that they will run the risk of being fired upon by the military if they do not stand still and answer questions put to them by troops.—A. P.

ECONOMIC CONTROL PROPOSED IN CHINA

Adjustment Of Taxes And Transport

CHUNGKING, October 31.

The People's Political Council today adopted a sweeping programme of economic control proposed by General Chiang Kai-Shek.

Price ceilings are to be fixed, production guided and consumption restricted.

Adjustment of taxes and improvement of transport also come under the measures adopted by the Council.—Reuter.

CHINESE BOMB CANTON

CHUNGKING, Oct. 31.

A "communique" on Friday states that Chinese raided the Japanese north-east of Canton inflicting 100 casualties and destroying barracks.—Reuter.

Cannon Shell Explodes In Heart Of Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Eight Mohammedans were injured yesterday as a result of the explosion of a live cannon shell in Wellesley Street.

It is stated that in their attempt to recover the brass part of a six-inch live shell the men were trying to open its cover by means of a knife. The shell exploded, injuring the eight of the men, who were removed to hospital. Two of the injured are stated to be in a serious condition.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA APPEARS IN NEW FORM

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

The Gazette of India published to-day appears in a new form. The Part One of the Gazette has now been divided into three sections. The first section contains, Notifications relating to Rules, regulations, orders and resolutions (other than the War Department); section two contains notifications relating to appointments, promotions etc., (other than the War Department) and the third section is entirely devoted to the War Department.—A. P.

INDIA DEFENCE RULES AMENDED

Refusal To Deal With Govt. Servants Punishable

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

By an amendment of the Defence of India Rules it is laid down that no person shall:—

Refuse to deal or do business with or to supply goods, or let a house or land to or to render any customary service to any public servant or any person in whom a public servant is interested or refuse to do so on the terms on which such things would be done in the ordinary course.

Abstain from such professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such public servant or prson;

Threaten such public servant or person with any such refusal or abstention as aforesaid.

If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this rule, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both:

Provided that no person shall be convicted of such contravention if the court is satisfied that his refusal abstention or threat, as the case may be, was not intended to harass the public servant or person affected thereby in the discharge of the duties of his office of employment, or to cause him to terminate his services or fail in his duty or commit a breach of discipline".

In this rule, "Public Servant" includes a village chowkidar and any person engaged in any employment or class of employment to which the essential services (maintenance) ordinance 1941, applies.—A. P.

MUNSHI'S APPEAL TO FRIENDS OF INDIA

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 30.

"Japan can be fought by Britain only with India as an interested partner and not as an unwilling serf," declares Mr. K. M. Munshi, ex-Home Minister, Bombay, in a press statement.

"Recognition by President Roosevelt and Mr. Wendell Wilkie that India is the United Nations' concern, though belated, indicates that America is not only sincere in its devotion to democracy, but that it is not blind to the dangers of letting the Indian situation remain as it is. But vague generalizations about the Atlantic Charter are not going to improve the position. India, as a nation must be mobilized to fight Japan. The urge to fight for freedom which now drives the Indian Nationalist to continue his struggle against the British Government must be transmuted into an urge to fight for national freedom against the impending Axis invasion. Nothing else will do. The policy of relying purely on foreign armies in India is dangerous both in the interests of India, as also of the United Nations and particularly of China. It must not be forgotten that anti-Axis India is the greatest bulwark of Chinese strength. The British public have also come to realise that putting hurdles in the way of India's national destiny will not lead to victory. This is the time when friends of India, both here and abroad, must pull their weight against Churchillian short-sightedness."—A. P.

NEED FOR CENTRALISED CONTROL OF FOODSTUFFS

Eighth Marketing Officers' Conference

The need for centralised control over supplies and distribution of foodstuffs as well as over prices is stressed in a long resolution adopted at the Eighth Annual Marketing Officers' Conference which met in Delhi from October 26 to 28, 1942.

The Conference recommended the setting up of a representative central body, empowered to make recommendations to the provinces and States and also to arrange priorities for the transport of foodstuffs from one area to another, and with a unified buying organisation for both civil and military requirements under it.

As the variations in the food control policies of various provinces and States have led to certain abuses and difficulties, the Conference recommended a more uniform policy for the control of wheat and other foodgrains and made certain suggestions as to the method of fixing prices for different crops.

Another resolution recommended the closer association of Marketing Staffs (Central, Provincial and State) with the work of price control, civil supplies, organisation of transport facilities, etc. At present, the Marketing Staffs are supplying much useful information to the Departments concerned with price control, etc., but it is felt that they could be of further assistance in carrying out executive measures owing to their close and intimate contacts with markets and with producers, traders and consumers.

The difficulties in the way of grading and standardisation due to the shortage of certain commodities and of transport facilities were considered and also the possibility of co-operative marketing and grading through organisations of primary producers.

With a view to publicising the Agmark scheme, it was decided that rubber stamps bearing Agmark slogans should be supplied to local Marketing Officers for use on letter-heads, envelopes, etc. The Conference also decided that a film should be prepared showing the different stages of ghee grading and that subsidies should be given to shops which agree to stock Agmark products exclusively.

"Ittehad" In Gujarati

The Gujarati edition of "Ittehad", the Urdu weekly edited by Miss Amtussalam, will be published from to-morrow (Monday) from 246, Ripon Road, Bombay. The "Ittehad" is devoted solely to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity.

CALCUTTA :—About 40 persons, mostly shop-keepers, were convicted under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 20 for not properly screening lights in their respective premises according to lighting restruction orders.—A. P.

QUININE

(Sulphate--5 grs.)

TABLETS. 100—Rs. 6|-
500—Rs. 27|-

AMERICAN DRUG CO.
P.O. Box 2157, Calcutta.

SATURDAY NEXT!

Streamlined Star

SADHONA BOSE

In a Dreamlined Romance

NEW THEATRES' Newest Screen Sensation!

MEENAKSHI

with
NAJAM
A. CHOWDHURY
PANNA
K. C. DEY
SANDHYARANI etc.

Direction:
MODHU BOSE

Music:—
PUNKAJ MULLICK

From Saturday 7th Nov. at

KRISHNA

A Calcutta Film Exchange Release

MANU VILLA RAID ECHO

Congress Processionists Convicted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sadashix Raghunath (25) and Lakshman Ramachandra (19) who were arrested on August 9 for writing on the road the programme of the day and leading a Congress procession from Khodad Circle Dadar, pleaded not guilty before Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court. They were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each, in default 2 months rigorous imprisonment.

Krishna Kannan Navi who was arrested at the Corner of Princess Street and Kalbadevi Road on August 9 for shouting slogans was produced to day. The case was postponed to Nov. 4.

Shanker Bandoo (18) who was arrested at Shaik Memon Street for picketing was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to undergo one month rigorous imprisonment.

Nandilal Himatram Vyas (17) a student of Kabibai High School was produced before Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate.

The accused stated that he was just out with his books and a flag to the school. He was arrested by sergeant who took him to the lock-up (King Circle Police Chowki.) He said that he was slapped and assaulted when he was in the lock-up, and was coerced to confess. He pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default one month R.I.

Nishikant Shriram Shipurkar, a student of Ruia College was arrested on September 17 for leading a procession.

The accused stated that he was not leading a procession, nor had he any Congress flag with him.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150|- or in default 3 months' R.I.

The case of Govindan Kutty, who was arrested for alleged attempt to burn the Matunga Railway Gate was postponed to November 6.

Three girl students who were arrested for being members of an unlawful assembly were produced to-day before the Magistrate. They were allowed bail till Nov. 5.

Dhondu Ganpat who was arrested for taking a procession along King's Circle was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default 2 months' R.I.

MANU VILLA RAID

Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, asked the Police Prosecutor Mr. D. C. Munsiff as to what happened about the transfer of Matunga Manu Villa raid case in which eight persons, including a woman were arrested.

Police Prosecutor stated that since the accused wanted the case to be tried by the Court, he had no objection to do so. He accordingly opening the case, narrated the facts of the case. The case has been postponed to Monday.

Increase In Stable Rental

CITY GAWLIS' PROTEST

A meeting of the Gawlis (buffalo owners) to ventilate their grievances regarding the threatened increase in the rent for stabling and keeping buffaloes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month per buffalo and to find out ways and means to combat the scarcity of grains and fodder was held in the Dudh Bazar Hall. Mr. Ismail Moosa, M.L.A presided.

Khan Saheb Abdul Kuddus Khan requested the stable-owners not to increase the rents and bring the ruin of Bombay's milk trade. He requested them to co-operate with the Gawlis in their struggle for supplying pure milk to the citizens of this First City of India. He appealed to the Gawlis to unite.

A resolution requesting the Rent Controller to interfere and take necesasry steps in the matter was unanimously adopted.

The unit of rent for stabling a buffalo in Bombay is one Khila and hence the rents are fixed in terms of one Khila per month. The agreements for rents are always invariably made in terms of so many rupees per Khila per month. It will therefore be seen the increase would contravene the orders issued by the Rent Controller under the Defence of India Act by increasing the rent from Rs. 5 per Khila. Some of the stable-owners have given notices to increase the rent per Khila from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, without any regard to the Rent Control imposed under the Defence of India Act.

NAWAB SIR FAZAL ALI DEAD.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Nawab Sir Fazal Ali, a prominent Unionist member of the Punjab Assembly died at Gujrat yesterday. The funeral, which took place this morning, was attended by the Premier and Ministers and a large number of prominent persons from different parts of the province.—A. P.

SOME RECENT INDIAN MUSICAL ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. Yeshwant Parvate writes:—

On Dussera day, Mr. Bachubhai Merchant arranged a programme of Master Krishnarao, when he declared himself as the deciple of Krishnarao and performed the 'Gunda' ceremony. On that occasion many prominent figures from among Bombay musical circles like Mr. Soman and Mr. Anandrao of the Indian Music Circle, Mr. Maijikar of Musical Art Society, Mr. Chonkar and Palekar and others were present. Master Krishna was at his best and satisfied every ear by his melodious and sweet classical music.

Last Sunday morning Messrs. Anandrao and Soman arranged a programme of classical vocal music by Master Krishnarao at Laxmibaug, Bhatwadi.

The hall was packed with the lovers of Master Krishna. The Master made the beginning with Pancham Kalyan and went on singing Deshkar, Bhimpalasi, a Marathi pad and Bhairavi. The programme was very good and talented artists like Vilayat Hussein appreciated it very much.

In memory of the late Abdul Karimkhan, Messrs. Kapileshwar Bros. arranged a free concert, under the presidentship of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, on Tuesday evening at Blavatsky Lodge. Prominent disciples of the late Khansahib paid their tributes by participating in the programme. Artists Dashruthbuva Mule, Anjanibai Wadkar, Tabalji Shamsuddin and Roshanara Begum gave extraordinary performances. It was a surprise for all, that artists like Sawai Gandharva, Gangubai, Firoz Dastur, Behereboa, who pride themselves on being disciples of late Khansaheb were not included in the programme, nor were they present on the occasion.

"Vasantsena" Comes Next Saturday

Atre Pictures "Vasantsena" is to flash next week on the Silver Screen of Bombay at two Theatres —Excelsior and Novelty.

Producer P. K. Atre has taken meticulous care to maintain the period atmosphere to which the story relates, with the assistance of Kanu Desai. The grandeur of the architecture of the period is not the only main draw of the picture.

With Gajanan Jagirdar as Director, Krishnarao Phulambrikar as music Director and Shahu Modak and Vanmala in star roles, 'Vasanta Sena' is expected to be something really spectacular.

Communists Collect Signatures!

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

About 10,000 signatures are being collected by the Bengal branch of the Communist Party in India from various parts of the province demanding the formation of a National Government at the Centre, urging Congress-League Unity and demanding the immediate release of Congress leaders. —United Press.

Stripes For Kurnool School Boys

KURNOOL, Oct. 30.

The Special Magistrate convicted five boys and two adults under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced the boys to twelve stripes each with a light cane and the adults to two years' rigorous imprisonment each for the offence of cutting telegraph wires near the Municipal Park.—Reuter.

WOMEN PICKETERS FINED.

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

Eight women picketers arrested in front of the residences of the Hindu Ministers have been convicted by the Magistrate who fined them Rs. 30 each, in default, to undergo five weeks' imprisonment. Three women picketers were arrested on Friday afternoon in front of Dr. Hemandas' residence. There was no picketing on Friday at the residence of the other Hindu Minister, Rai Saheb Gokaldas.—A. P.

HABIBGANJ, Oct. 30.—A school boy was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for leading a procession in contravention of the Government Order.—A. P.

"KABIR" WILL OUT-DO "TUKARAM"

BY T. V. P.

"Whatever your religious persuasion, I believe you will come out of this cinema a better Indian than when you went in."

As Mr. M. Rashid Ali Baig addressed the audience that gathered to see "Bhakta Kabir" last night as the chief guest on the occasion, I felt they were just casually uttered. But as any one could ascertain for himself or herself, the 'Ram-Rahim' spirit of Kabir was so electrically caught by the crowds, that Mr. Baig's words came back to my mind as extremely significant.

He also said that because of the emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity, the name Unity Productions assumed by the producers of Kabir was more than justified. Emphasis on communal unity in the film is not at all artificial, for Kabir's life was an object-lesson in favour of that great cause.

The film itself is so well-produced that it promises to be another "Tukaram." Socially and educationally it would prove to be even a greater success than Tukaram, because besides being as great a humanitarian, Universalist and Saint as Tukaram, Kabir was an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity in his days and as such has a special appeal to young India.

"Ek Raat" Booked For Lamington

A notable addition to the Diwali film fare will be "Ek Raat" (One Night), which will be released at the Lamington Talkies on November 6.

Though the first production of Shalimar Pictures, "Ek Raat" has attained a high standard of technical and entertainment qualities and has proved a popular hit in Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad (Dn.), Simla and other places. Its extraordinary success is in a large measure due to the skilful direction of Mr. W. Z. Ahmed, one of our youngest and most intelligent producers, who was also responsible for its story and scenario.

"Ek Raat" introduces at the head of the cast Neena whose beauty and histrionic ability have made her a front-rank star overnight. Other major roles are played by Prithviraj, K. N. Singh, Mubarak, H. Prakash, Gulab, Rajkumari Shukla, Phiroze, Mumtaz and others.

"Meenakshi" From Saturday At Krishna

Emerging as a powerful, vivid and absolutely a novel type of social document, New Theatres' newest screen sensation "Menakshi" will have its national premiere at Krishna Talkies, next Saturday, 7th November, through Calcutta Film Exchange.

India's streamlined star Sadhona Bose and the danseuse of repute plays the lead, with Najamul Husein as her leading man. Supported by veteran band of artistes consisting of Ahindra Chowdhury, Panna, K. C. Dey, Sandhya Rani, Deobala, etc., "Meenakshi" becomes quite a treat for the picture-goers.

"Damaji" Next Saturday At Swastik

Fifteenth and Sixteenth century in the history of Maharashtra is regarded as an era of great saints; and the life of all these saints have provided inspiring tales to the masses for hundreds of years. Some of the biographics of saints have been already picturised, but it was left to New Huns to picturize the life of one of the most illustrious saints of Maharastra in their latest offering 'Bhakta Damaji" which will have its premiere at Swastik Talkies Bombay on 7th November.

Baburao Pendharkar, Lalita Pawar, Lila Londhe, Kusum Deshpande and Zunzarrao Pawar as players hold enough attraction to thousands of cinegoers to make it a point to see 'Damaji'.

"Roti" In Tenth Week

National Studios' "Roti", is now in its tenth week at Swastik Talkies.

The highlights of "Roti", have been Sitara's exotic dances, Akhtari Faizabadi's lilting melodies, and Ashraf Khan's popular airs.

'Sir Syed Ahmed' is also being shown with "Roti."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Aswin Vad 8, 1998
Muslim: Savval 21, 1361
Parsi: Ardibehest 28, 1312
Sunrise: 7-41 a.m. Sunset: 7-4 p.m.
Hightide: 4-45, 16-42. Lowtide 11-42, 22-39

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Son of Fury" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
EXCELSIOR—"You Belong to Me" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"To The Shores of Tripoli" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Two Gun Cupid" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"My Eyes" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
ROXY—"Uljhan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta Kabir" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Badal" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Badal" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Badal", 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Nartaki" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Trial of Mary Dugan" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"Belle Starr" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jhoola" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
STRAND—"Sergeant York" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SAIFEE HIGH SCHOOL: The opening ceremony of the Saifee High School now situated in its own building at Pydhoni, will be performed by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb to-day (Sunday) 11 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Swami Gauriswarananda will conduct a class on the last message of Sri Krishna (from Bhagwatam) at 10 am,. to-day (Sunday) at Centre premises, 64, Portuguese Church St., Dadar.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY: Under the Directorship of Mr. M. A. Divecha, the Albless Orchestra Jazz Band will play a programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand Bombay, to-day (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. I. R.—All-India Radio, Bombay, will change over to 49 metres from 5 p.m. to 7-15 p.m. and to 90 metres from 7-30 p.m. to 10-45 p.m. from to-day (Sunday), until further notice.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN CRICKET TOURNAMENT: The Bombay Suburban Cricket Tournament, which is open to all bonafide clubs of Bombay Suburbs and Bassein, has been postponed to November 8th. Entries close at 10 a.m. on Sunday (November 1st), and all communications to be addressed to Mr. Frank Gomes, 79, Chapel Road, Bandra.

VILE-PARLE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD: The adjourned annual general meeting of the Vile-Parle Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. will be held, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Tilak Mandir.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Ring of Return" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHAD: Pt. Nagardasji will deliver a public lecture on "Upanishad Ki Katha" in the Arya Samaj Mandir Matunga (G.I.P.), to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

MAHARSHI DAYANAND: A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Pt. Vijayshanker will deliver a public lecture on Maharshi Dayanand

Y.M.C.A. SNOOKER FINAL: The final of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. Snooker Tournament, for "The Evening News of India" Trophy, will be played at the Y.M.C.A. premises to-morrow (Monday), beginning at 9 p.m. between "Bill" Long (holder) and Taher Ali Contractor. Admission will be by tickets, seats can be reserved by telephone (No. 42982).

ALEC SEQUIERA CUP BILLIARDS: The Handicap Billiards Tournament of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. for the Alec Sequiera Cup, will begin at the Y.M.C.A. premises next week.

Among the entries are Mansur Tyebjee, proclaimed as the best exponent of the game in Bombay and one of the best in India, Taher Ali Contractor, holder of the trophy for the last two years, P. Edwards, A. K. Shakoor, C. G. Vigers, L. Byrne, Lieut. T. Burt of the East Yorkshire Regiment and Patgaonkar, the Hindu Gymkhana champion and winner of last year's War Fund Tournament conducted by the Y.M.C.A.

Particulars regarding the seating accommodation and other tournament details can be had from Mr. J. Antony, Secretary of the Byculla Y.M.C.A., Telephone No. 42982.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday, the 25 instant, at 2-30 p.m.

SUBVENTION TO DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS

The Bombay Government has sanctioned the grant of a subvention of Rs. 25 per annum to the depressed class hostels at Dapoli, in Ratnagiri District, and Mahad, in Kolaba District, respectively known as the "Devi Ramabai Ambedkar Vidyarthi Ashram" and the "Parwari Boarding" in respect of each student resident in these hostels who is attending a Secondary School and who is the child of a Mahar soldier.

SEVEN ARRESTS IN CITY

2,500 Congress Bulletins Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 4 p.m. to-day the Bombay C.I.D. raided a place at Kandewadi and seized 2,500 bulletins.

They also arrested seven persons in this connection.

This place, according to the police, was the centre of distribution of Congress bulletins. Some of the bulletins seized were of to-day's date.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION: Eight persons who were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on a charge of impersonation at the Bye-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for which polling took place at Naigaum Maidan, were bailed out at the Dadar Police Court

"Hindustan Hamara", Variety Show

Some details are now being released about the novel stage performance, supper and dance at Eros Theatre on November 26th.

Well-known singers, like the golden-voiced K. C. Dey, have promised to sing for this Show. Menaka's lovely ballet have composed new dances in sets by Karl Khandalawala. R. Von Leyden has designed the exotic sets for the Goan Singers and dancers, while a new and unusual item which will cause much comment in artistic circles is a cavalcade of exquisite feminine costume from Bharat and Maurya times up to 2042! Further details will soon be available about other items.

"Hindustan Hamara" is a hundred per cent. Indian production with all that is finest in artistic traditions, in keeping with the demands of modern, international taste. It is modern India.

Tickets are priced at Rs. 3, 5, 7, 10, supper tickets are Rs. 2/8 for a delicious Indian buffet. Dance tickets are Rs. 5 each. The new band of the Taj will play dance music and there will be cabaret and novelty items to entertain the dancers. There is also a fully stocked bar, to make this evening's entertainment more complete and better value for the reasonable price of tickets, than anything Bombay has yet known. The cause is for Bombay. The Show is what Bombay must rightly demand in superlative entertainment.

Remember the date. November 26th from 7 p.m. onwards.

'BURST' SANDBAGS WILL BE REPLACED

Some of the sandbags supplied free to occupiers and owners of buildings in Bombay under the Bombay Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Order, have burst or deteriorated through the sand having got wet. Such sandbags will be replaced at Government cost if there has been no negligence by the occupier responsible. Where there has been such negligence—for example, where they have been left out in the rain—the occupier will be called upon to replace them at his own cost.

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL

The following further donations towards the Funds of this Institution are acknowledged:

Mr. Adarbad Namdar Irani, Rs. 150; Office Staff, friends and admirers of the late Mr. Tehmurasp Burjorji Dubash, Rs. 51/3; Dr. J. R. Daruwalla, Rs. 51; "In memory of my dear wife Allamai", Rs. 51; Mr. Behram D. Randelia, Rs. 51; Messrs. Pirojshaw Jijibhoy Vasunia and Sons. Rs. 51; "In memory of my dear departed ones" Rs. 51; A well-wisher, Rs. 51; Bai Shirinbai Barjorji Joga, Rs. 50; Dr. Kaikhushru M. Gimi Rs. 50; Trustees of the Sorabji M. Sethna Charity Trust, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 35; Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins Rs. 31; Mr. Meherji B. Khorry, Rs. 30; Mr. Ardeshir C. Amroliwalla, Rs. 25; In Memory of late Rustomji Edulji Udwadia, Rs. 25; Mr. M. S. Patel (for the general fund) Rs. 25; In memory of late Mr. Cawasji Maneckji Jassawala Rs. 25; Children of late Bai Maneckbai Jijibhoy Divecha, Rs. 25.

Including sums less than Rs 25, the total of sums acknowledged upto 9th October stood at Rs. 1,220-3-0.

LAW COLLEGE EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: An interesting evening function of the Law College Ex-Students' Association was held at the Law College, Churchgate, when a large number of ex-students and ex-professors were present, including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Mr. B. J. Wadia, Mr. R. Mathalone. Mr. M. D. Lalkaka, Mr. T. T. Barodawalla, Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery and others. This Association has been formed a short time ago, and the function enabled the members to renew and revive their old connections. The members dispersed after partaking the refreshments and spending enjoyable two hours together. The office-bearer of the Association are: President: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Vice-Presidents: Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee. Hon. Treasurer: Miss D. DeSouza. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Miss R. S. Khambatta and Mr. Camruddin G. Vakil. Membership subscription is only Re. 1 annually or Rs. 15 for life. Ex-students desiring to join should send their subscription to the college office or to the secretaries.

N. Bombay Students' Union

Mr. Raja Kulkarni, the General Secretary, North Bombay Students' Union writes:

It appears that the acting Secretary of the Union has issued an ordinance expelling Mr. Raja Kulkarni, the General Secretary of the Union, Miss Prema Raje and Messrs. Bhave and Hudlikar, members of the Provisional Committee.

Regarding this we desire to bring to the notice of everyone the fact that unless the general body of union so decides by a majority no member of the Provisional Committee can be expelled. After the 1st of August, no meeting of either the Provisional Committee or of the general body of the Union has been held. The statement regarding the expulsion, therefore, is nothing but a deliberate effort to misguide the students.

It is a fact that after the 8th of August, meetings of some active workers in the Union were held. But they were meetings neither of the general body nor of the Provisional Committee.

In these meetings, Mr. Kunte did bring resolutions demanding the expulsion of the abovementioned persons. But even there, the students compelled him to withdraw them.

Therefore one fails to see what resolution the so-called acting Secretary is referring to.

BOMB BURSTS AT CURREY ROAD

One bomb burst this morning at Currey Road. Nobody was injured.

The Police discovered another bomb at Parel and took possession of it. Police are making inquiries. So far no arrest has been made.

MR. E. J. BIEM PASSES AWAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. E. J. Biem, a well-known police court advocate, died yesterday morning at the K. E. M. Hospital after a prolonged illness.

A large number of lawyers and other, including the Rev. Dr. Makenzie attended the funeral from his residence at Grant Road this morning, when the body was removed to Sewri for burial. The Rev. Canon Clarke, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gadre, officiated at the grave side. Friends and relatives sent a large number of wreaths. Many members of the Bar were present. Wide sympathy is felt for the widow and seven children.

GIRGAUM HINDU SABHA: The Working Committee Election of the Girgaum Hindu Sabha for the year 1942-43 will be held in November 1942. Members of the Sabha who intend to stand as candidates for the election should obtain the nomination forms by paying one anna at the Office of the Girgaum Hindu Sabha (Fareara Building, Girgaum Road) from today (Thursday), between 5 and 7 p.m. The last date of submitting the nomination forms is the 28th inst. Forms submitted after this date will not be accepted.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY SUBURBAN MAN.)

Mr. Honaver, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted Karim Zhabbu who was charged with the murder of Mahomed Yusuf on the night of July 7, 1942, on the ground that the prosecution had not furnished sufficient evidence.

Abraham Ismail of Andheri was arrested while, it was alleged, he was receiving satta bets outside the Andheri Railway Station. Some cash and satta slips were attached.

Inafatali Sudruddin of Khar was arrested while, it is alleged, receiving satta bets at Khar near the old market. On his person was found some cash, satta slips and marked coins.

Albert Thomas Miranda, a resident of Kallina, Santa Cruz was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. by Mr. S. S. Naik, second class Magistrate Bandra, for outraging the modesty of a young woman.

All-India Weather

POONA, Oct. 31.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 a.m. on Tuesday:—

Allahabad 92, 67, 0; Bombay 94, 73, 0; Calcutta 91, 76, 0; Cawnpore 93, 64, 0; Cutack 88, 73, 1.5; Darjeeling 65, 50, 0; Delhi 92, 66, 0; Dehra Dun 83, 57, 0; Jacobabad 97, 72, 0; Karachi 87, 74, 0; Lahore 96, 63, 0.1; Lucknow 92, 65, 0; Madras 87, 71, 0; Nagpur 90, 68, 0; Patna 89, 73, 0; Peshawar 79, 61, 0; Shillong 72, 48, 0; Simla 64, 43, 0.2.—A. P.

Communists To Hold Public Meeting To-day

As announced by the Communist Party of India, a "National Unity Campaign" begins from the 1st of November throughout the country.

In Bombay the first day of the Campaign begins with "Defence of India Day". To-day (Sunday), a mass meeting will be held at the Lal Bang Maidan, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. This meeting will be addressed by Comrades Kolhatkar, R. M. Jambhekar, S. G. Patkar and others.

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COOKING PRODUCT
THREE years have been spent in testing it in our laboratories. Try it. You will find Pakav makes food more tasty and appetizing than ever before and it is so nutritious. Buy a tin on your way home tonight.
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Available in 2 lb. 6 lb. and 9 lb. tins.
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WHEN NATURE FORGETS
Start with NOVUM
A troubled mind, frayed nerves and drained energies follow when nature forgets. But these fears disappear when a correct, natural method of dealing with delays (amenorrhoea) is found. NOVUM is an indispensable necessity for every modern woman and does away with that apprehensiveness which comes periodically again and again. NOVUM OFTEN ENDS DELAYS WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS It is an ideal help for family limitation and married hygiene. If "NOVUM" is taken a few days before or after "TIME" family limitation can be secured. Recommended by doctors and nurses all over the world. NOVUM comes in two strengths. (1) Ordinary, for very simple cases, bottle of 21 capsules, Rs. 12/8. (2) NOVUM (FORTE) TABLETS: Standardised to contain 5mg. Oestradiol. For all female complaints due to the deficiency of the ovarian follicular hormone. Price Rs. 21/- per bottle of 63 tablets.
WARNING: As one of the potent ingredients of NOVUM is OESTRADIOL which according to Drs. Parkes, Dodds & Noble, writing in the British Medical Journal of Sep. 10 1938, page 557, causes interruption of early pregnancy, it must not be used under any circumstances, when there is even the slightest suspicion of pregnancy, without first consulting a qualified, registered physician.
NOVUM 'FORTE' CAPSULES: THE NEW, NEVER FAILING FORMULA. DISCOVERED AFTER YEARS OF RESEARCH. FOR THE FIRST TIME PUT INTO MARKET. STARTS ACTING IN A FEW MINUTES. FOR IMMEDIATE RESULTS IN ADVANCED & OBSTINATE CASES. PRICE Rs. 50 PER BOTTLE OF 21 RED CAPSULES.
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HORNBY RD. FORT, BOMBAY.
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

FOUND DEAD WITH STAB WOUNDS

Suspect And Room-Mates Have Absconded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An inquest over the death of one Zainaba Kalu was held today at the City Coroner's Court. The body of the deceased was found lying (with stab wounds) on the foot-path of Ahmed Mansion, Kashinath Dhuru Road, Dadar, on August 27 at night by the police.

The Coroner's Jury stated that the man Lakshman who could have given evidence on oath has disappeared from Bombay. The statement which he made to the Police is materially conflicting with the evidence of the witness Ramdularsingh. Under the circumstances they are unable to say who stabbed the deceased and caused his death.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED RS. 200 AND SENTENCED TO DAY'S S. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

John Veldhoysen, Captain of a ship, was sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for assaulting a police officer on duty.

The accused, according to the prosecution knocked off the helmet of Sub-Inspector Brewer and gave him a blow last night while he was being taken to the police station.

The accused, pleading guilty stated that he was annoyed with a taxi driver and the "abusive words" used by the police officer added fuel to the fire. A scuffle followed. The accused expressed regret for the incident.

The accused was seen smoking a cigar in the Court room. The Magistrate asked him to explain his conduct when the accused again expressed his regret and added he did not know "Court manners."

Woman Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lakshmibai wife of Koga Damodar Naik (employee in Government grain shop) was found lying dead in her room badly burnt yesterday at about 1 p.m.

The Coroner's jury recorded a verdict of suicidal death at the inquest held to-day.

HIGHEST PROFIT ON RECORD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 71st ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company was held at the company's offices at Parel to-day.

Mr. Tansukhrai M. Karundia presided.

The balance-sheet, profit and loss account, with the Directors' report for the year ended 30th June, 1942, were adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 10 per share, together with a bonus of Rs. 15 per share, in addition to the interim dividend of Rs. 10 already paid on every share, was declared.

Mr. Karundia in his remarks said that the company had male the higest profit for the last 71 years this year viz. Rs. 36,99,507-1-1.

Sir Joseph Kay and Mr. B. R. Apte were re-elected directors.

The general meeting was followed by an extra-ordinary general meeting, for the purpose of amending the Artices of Association.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS FRATERNISE

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANAND, (By Mail).

Mr. Rajni Patel, a communist addressed a unique meeting in Kapadvanj on 24th. It was a unique meeting in that it was sponsored and attended by Hindus and Muslims together. It was presided over by Mr. Yusufally Samisheth, a member of the local League Executive.

The speaker explained how the Fascist invasion and the common desire for a National Government had created a situation that made possible a lasting understanding between the two great communities.

He exhorted the Muslims to urge on their leader to start negotiations with Congress leaders and asked the Hindus, on the other hand, to boldly recognise the rights of minorities. A nation-wide effort, he said, to release national leaders was the supreme need of the hour.

U.K.C.C. AND COPRA

Indian Interests Definitely Harmed

The "Africa Sentinel" of Dar-es-salam writes:—

The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation's activities in the East African market have created a stir especially among the Indian businessmen: They are losers because the Corporation has begun enjoying exclusive rights, privileges and concessions. In fact it has begun acquiring a kind of monopoly of East Africa's produce and export trade. It has thus placed the Indian exporters in a most awkward position because they are the main victims.

In our leading article of August 23, we explained at length the plight of Zanzibar shippers and how they were made to suffer losses after their holdings of copra. To recaptulate the whole incident in a word, the Zanzibar shippers had to accept £18-0-0 from U. K. C. C. against £25-0-0 the price at which they had sold their copra to the Middle East crushers.

We are told time and again that the Corporation is a purely commercial body brought into existence solely to facilitate war supplies. If that is so, then it should have allowed the existing contracts to be fulfilled by the shippers direct to the buyers and then it could have handled the export trade after giving ample notice and reasons to the shippers. But instead of doing that, the Corporation abruptly stepped in to interfere with the existing contracts and made the merchants lose as much as £7-0-0 per ton.

"IN THEIR WORST STARS."

Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam shippers are in their worst stars compared with their colleagues in Zanzibar. They are asked to dispose their stocks and to replace the same by buying fresh stocks which ultimately U.K.C.C. would take over at £18-0-0. We are at a loss to understand these labyrinthian ways of business. Is the Corporation bent upon enhancing the losses of the Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam shippers? We have no reply to make. If "my word is the law" is the guiding principle before the Corporation, then we have of course nothing to expound the shippers' dilemma. The Mombasa shipppers are in their worst plight because they will be compelled to sell at a low price to local millers, buy fresh lots, pay extra charges and then take them to Mombasa. On none but humanitarian grounds we would request the Government on behalf of the shippers to accept their deliveries in Dar-es-Salaam and so spare them from further losses.

It should be recalled here that in order to assist the European exporters of Zanzibar and to bring them within the Exporters Group, a very novel method has been adopted, viz., any one who has exported more than 500 tons between 1st January 1941 and 31st July 1942 is to be considered as an approved trader provided he holds Export Godown approved by the Agricultural Dept. This proviso has been evidently created to include the European exporters who otherwise would have been left out of the Group. How far methods such as these are worth admiring is a question that we leave to our readers. Again, by not fixing a definite buying price, no avenue is left open for any one to make any profit. Is it so because most of the exporters are Indians? But again, we have no reply to make.

PRICES FIXED.

In Tanganyika, when the question of European exporters cropped up, the Government forthwith fixed the definite buying and selling prices for them allowing a margin of Shs. 15/- per ton in Groundnuts and £10-0-0 per ton in Beeswax.

The following detailed costing figures of Zanzibar shippers will speak for themselves:

Selling price to the Government £16-10-0, i.e. Shs. 330/-.

Lighterage	2/50
Wharfage	1/12
13 1/2 bags at 1/65	22/27
Bagging at 10 cents	1/35
Transpot of 20 small bags Customs to Godown	1/-
Transport of 13 1/2 big bags Godown to Custom	1/35
Weighing certificate	-/40
Interest for 45 days	2/50
Godown rent	1/-
Less in weight 3 p.c.	9/90
Insurance	1/-
	44/39

Ex the price of Shs. 330/-, cost bulk to F.O.B. works at Shs. 44/39 giving a nett return of Shs. 285/61 to the Zanzibar exporter. Out of this he should be allowed at least 5 per cent or the lowest 15/- per ton as his profit which would be same as allowed to the European exporters in Tanganyika for Groundnuts which commodity is much more easier to handle than Copra. If a margin of 15/- is allowed, them the price should be Shs. 270/- per ton for the exporters to pay to the retailers for Sundried Copra, and 10/- less for F.M. Copra. We trust, the authorities concerned will kindly look into the matter in all fairness the Zanzibar Indian exporters.

The U.K.C.C.'s presence in East Africa has certainly harmed the Indian interest and its activities are looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by the Indian community. We are able to verify this from a resolution recently passed by the Mombasa Indian Chamber of Commerce and which runs as under: 'In view of considerable Indian economic interests being involved and ruined by Government patronising the activities of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation in the export trade of various East African produce, this Chamber looks with grave concern and requests the Government to allow the existing trade channels to function by granting them licences and equal facilities.'

If we are to tell in the plainest language, then we would unhesitatingly state that the U.K.C.C. is a body whose presence in East Africa primarily harms the Indian interests. If the Indian community which forms an important section of Majesty's subjects in East Africa is to be protected, then it time that the Corporation's activities should be curbed and by no means encouraged to deprive knowingly or unknowingly the community of the trade and commerce that was legitimately in its hands. From an Indian viewpoint, the Corporation with its unlimited resources is an unwelcome guest amongst the Indian merchants of East Africa and unless the Government come to their rescue, we are afraid, the Indian merchants will be swept off their feet. In all our 'crusade' against the Corporation, we do not mean to suggest that it makes hay while the Sun shines but if its activities are allowed to multiply in all the spheres of trade and commerce, then decidedly a day may come for the Indian merchants of East Africa to retire in the craters of Kilimanjaro! Concerted and immediate actions by the Indian merchants of East Africa will keep that murky day of retirement at a safe distance. And the Indian community has full faith in the British justice—justice for whose dignity the community as a whole is ever ready to make every sacrifice in this most titanic struggle that the world has ever seen.

LOTTERY IN DISGUISE

The licence granted to Mr. S. M Vora, by the Collector of Bombay for the promotion of "missing numbers competition" has been suspended by that officer under Section 10 (2) of the Bombay Prize Competition Tax Act 1939.

The Collector found that the licensee was conducting a lottery under the guise of a "missing numbers competition." The lottery tickets are sold under the name of "Laxmi Competition" in bidi shops and other places all over Bombay.

Police in the City have been ordered therefore to seize all tickets of the lottery exhibited for sale and forward them to D.C.B. Crime.

Less Petrol Supply For Civilian Use

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The supply of petrol for civilian use may have to be further curtailed in the near future.

As the first persons to whom petrol supplies will be refused are those to whom an alternative fuel is available, the Government of Bombay warns owners of rural bus services that they will be well advised to convert their vehicles in good time to run on charcoal.

Producer gas plants of approved patterns are generally available and arrangements for the supply of charcoal over the more important routes will shortly come into effect. The Government has also granted substantial tax concessions for vehicles converted to charcoal, and has announced a scheme under which intending purchasers of producer gas plants are given loans to meet the initial expenditure.

INDIANS WHO DIED OF WAR INJURIES IN BURMA

Considerable information is believed to be available in Bombay Province regarding Indian nationals who have died of war injuries in Burma. The Government, therefore, appeals to those who are in possession of some definite information to contact the authorities, the District Magistrates or the Director, Civil Defence Information Bureau, Bombay, and provide the necessary assistance in collecting the material which is needed for the Imperial War Graves Commission.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has been charged with the duty of compiling records of civilian war dead in the war. It is concerned with all classes of civilian British, British Indian and Indian nationals, whether residing in British India or outside.

In this Province, the District Magistrates in the mofussil and the Director of Information, in charge of the Civil Defence Information Bureau, in Bombay have been entrusted with the task of reporting the particulars regarding casualties among civilians for the use of the War Graves Commission.

Call To Czechoslovaks In India

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

M. Ladislav Urban, Consul for Czechoslovakia and Mme. Urban, gave a reception today to celebrate the National Holiday of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Most of the Consulates in Bombay were represented

M. Urban in the course of his speech said:—

"We are justified in celebrating the 28th October, our Independence Day, though the independence of our State was curtailed by the Germans and finally suppressed. What the Germans could not destroy was the independence of our action against them as the enemies of our nation, and the independence of our thoughts.

We, Czechoslovaks in India would not be worthy of our fighting forces in the Middle East, in Russia, and in England, and of our daring pilots who are playing an important part in the British raids over Germany, if we would not go on with our work in the gun factories, arsenals, steel works, chemical laboratories, tool-making shops, shoemaking factories, motor car plants, and everywhere else where a Czech technician and expert is helping in the war industries. Of course we shall not fail. We, Czechoslovaks in India, are guided by the same idea as is every Czechoslovak at home and abroad and that is: to help the Allies, to beat the enemy, and to liberate Czechoslovakia."

FOOD ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS AT SECRETARIAT

Discusses Plans For Meeting Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The newly constituted Food Advisory Council met for the first time this morning at the Secretariat under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor, to discuss the procedure in regard to the working of the Council. Eighteen organisations including labour and commercial interests and the Joint Civil Defence Committee were represented on the Council. The Municipal Corporation remained unrepresented. The meeting appointed a Standing Committee of four members.

In view of securing special consultations with the different trades in Bombay with regard to the supplies of food stuffs and their prices the meeting at the suggestion of Mr. Knight appointed seven panels each consisting of three members to advise the Standing Committee.

Mr. Knight explained in course of his opening remarks why it had become necessary to establish the Council and the functions it had to discharge. The speaker welcomed the suggestion of the Bombay Corporation to nominate three members representing that body on the Council and expressed the hope that the Corporation representatives would be present at the next meeting.

After referring to the question of supplies of essential commodities Mr. Knight suggested that panels might be constituted immediately representing the following trades: wheat and wheat products, imported rice, country rice, other food grains, groundnuts, cotton and other seeds, sugar, and retail grocery trade.

The speaker further suggested the names of Sir Purshottamdas Thackurdas, Mr. J. C. Setalwad, Mr. Neville Wadia and Mr. N. M. Joshi as members of the Standing Committee. The suggestion was carried.

Mr. A. D. Gorwalla explained in greater details the organisation of the Government grain shops and the functions of the Food Controller and the Director of Civil Supplies. He further explained the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to the prices and movements of the essential food commodities like wheat, sugar, kerosene and other food-grains.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on November 14.

Dr. Kazi On Pakistan

POONA, Oct. 28.

The Bombay Provincial Muslim League Civil Defence Committee consisting of Messrs. Aziz Gaffoor Kazi, Mohamedali Maniar, Hakim Mirza Hyderbeg and Dr. Hameed Kazi arrived here yesterday and were given a hearty reception at the station by local Muslims. Addressing a crowded meeting held last night under the Presidentship of Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan, President of Poona District Muslim League, Mr. Hyderbeg said that only by Muslims can regain their lost position in all walks of life.

Dr. Kazi in a spirited speech said that the Muslim League under the inspiring leadership of Mr. Jinnah stands for complete independence for India. Muslims do realise that it is their duty not only to achieve Pakistan but also to achieve freedom for Hinduthan, and the difficulty is that Hindus are not prepared to accept the right of self-determination of Muslims; Muslims on their part are not prepared to change their masters after the bitter experience of 150 years of foreign rule. Muslims are prepared to co-operate with any party—Hindus or the British—whoever is prepared to give them the right of self-determination.

Dr. Kazi assured the Hindus that in Pakistan full justice will be done to Hindus and their religion, culture and even political rights will be safeguarded. Let the Hindus settle this vexed problem by taking three fourths of India to themselves and giving one fourth to the Muslims. He exhorted the audience to organise and establish defence committees to protect the life and honour of Muslims and also of others irrespective of caste and creed. Concluding he said that Muslims should not hope for anything from any quarter and that only through their own inherent strength they will be able to achieve their objective of Pakistan.

The meeting terminated late in the night. Other members of the Committee are having talks with local League workers after which they will proceed to Ahmednagar.—Orient Press.

Arrests And Convictions During Week-End

(Continued from page 9)

by the police at Chinchwad, under section 129 of the Defence of India Rules. Six persons are reported to have been arrested in the villages round Ambergaon in Khed Taluka.—A. P.

Sentence Reduced For Demonstrators

POONA, Oct. 31.

The sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each passed on three persons for staging unauthorised demonstrations by the Additional City Magistrate was reduced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each on appeal by the Sessions Judge.

The sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- each was, however, retained.—United Press.

In Gujarat

Two Members Resign From Gram Panchayat

SURAT, Oct. 30.

Messrs. Jibhai Ambaram and Narayan Bhai Dahyabhai have resigned the membership of the Olpad Kasba Gram Panchayat.—United Press.

Surat Searches For Illegal Bulletins

SURAT, Oct. 31.

Mr. Manoharlal was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with illegal bulletins.

The appeal of Mr. Vanmalidas Ukabhai and Mr. Dhikabhai Babubhai of Gangapur in Bardoli Taluka, who were arrested recently for sabotage activity, was rejected by the Sessions Judge.

The police raided four places in a locality yesterday in quest of prejudicial literature. Four students were taken into custody under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

An explosion of a power cracker occurred in Galemandi Bazar in Surat. Nobody was injured nor any damage was caused. No arrests have been made so far in this connection.—United Press.

In Karnatak

ARRESTS IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Oct. 31.

A cyclostyle machine has been removed from the Chamber of the Nipani Municipal President.

Mr. G. M. Deshpande, a member of the Belgaum District Local Board, and Mr. Narayanrao Deshpande of Ainapur have been put under arrest.

Mr. A. Pattanshetti of Athani, who was proclaimed, has been arrested at Satara.—United Press.

BAN ON MEETINGS EXTENDED

BANGALORE, Oct. 31.

The prohibitory order banning meetings and processions to support the mass movement initiated by the Congress has been extended for a further period of one month from to-day in the cantonment area by the Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore —A. P.

In Madras

THREAT OF COLLECTIVE FINES IN CALICUT

CALICUT, Oct. 31.

The District Magistrate of Malabar has issued a warning to the villagers of Nellikude in Calicut Taluka stating that if further cutting of telephone and telegraph wires continued, the question of imposing collective fines on the residents will be seriously considered.

A. I. S. A. AGENT ARRESTED

Mr. Shamjee Sunderdas, a prominent businessman of Calicut and agent of the Kerala Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, has been arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and taken to Vellore for detention.—United Press.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR ASKING CONSTABLE TO RESIGN

CUDDALORE, Oct. 31.

S. Rajagopala Pillai of Manjakuppam has been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months on a charge of giving a prejudicial handbill to a police constable on October 10 and of having asked him to resign his job and join the Congress.—United Press.

KURNOOL ARRESTS

KURNOOL, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Shamsheer Baig and Ramaliga Reddi, Joint Secretaries of the Kurnool District Congress Committee, have been arrested by the local police under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

SALEM CONVICTIONS

SALEM, Oct. 30.

Six persons who were arrested two weeks ago for taking out a procession in defiance of the order of the District Magistrate have been sentenced to one year's R.I. by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sankari.—United Press.

SULURPET CONVICTIONS

SULURPET, Oct. 30.

Messrs. Doddiparthi Polisetti, a member of the local Panchayat Board, Rangabhashyam Naidu and Sooram Subramaiya, all of Sulurpet, who were arrested on October 21 last for conducting a procession and distributing prejudicial leaflets have been sentenced under Rule 86(4) and 38(5) read with 38(1) (c) and 34 (7) of the Defence of India Rules to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first count and a further six months' rigorous imprisonment on the second count.—United Press.

ARRESTS IN TUTICORIN

TUTICORIN, Oct. 30.

Mr. Annavi Pannayar of Sivandakulam has been arrested for distributing alleged prejudicial leaflets near the local mills area. His house was also searched as also the premises of the Dutt Youth League by the police and some pamphlets were seized. Mr. Karuppasami Pannayar, Secretary of the Youth League, has also been arrested.—United Press.

ANANDA ASRAMAM SEARCHED

PRODATTUR, Oct. 30.

The premises of the Ananda Asramam, a rural working centre, about ten miles from this place were searched by the Prodattur police. Nothing incriminating was, however, found.—United Press.

Punjab

CONGRESS WORKERS SENTENCED

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 31.

Bhai Wadhava Singh and two other Congress workers, Sardar Nand Singn and Bhai Bhola Singn of Kartarpur have been sentenced by a local court to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

Sardar Durbara Singh and Pandit Paras Ram of Jandiala were also convicted on two counts for raising objectionable slogans at two places, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. They are already undergoing one year's imprisonment for similar conviction.

Pandit Khairati Ram Jamsheria, office secretary of the District Congress Committee (since declared unlawful), has been arrested from the village Sarih, under the Defence of India Rules.

Comrade Gulzara Singh, a Kisan worker of Khankhana, who was arrested a month ago, has been transferred to the Multan Central Jail for detention as a security prisoner under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. Sardar Karam Singh 'Kirti' a member of the District Congress Working Committee (since declared unlawful), and Sardar Kundan Singh an Akali worker, have been transferred from the Sadar police station to the District jail for detention pending interrogation as to their antecedents.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADER SENT TO JAIL

AGARTALA, Oct. 31.

Mr. Chitta Chanda, Acting Secretary of the Mazdur Sangh, was arrested by the police under the Defence of India Rules and sent to the Comilla Jail.—United Press.

EX-EXTERNEE DETAINED IN JAIL.

MIDNAPORE, Oct. 31.

One person was arrested at his village home at Sultanpur under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules and has been detained in jail as a security prisoner. He was externed two years ago under the Defence of India Act and this order expired in July last.—United Press.

LYALLPUR, Oct. 31.

A procession led by some young men who were carrying national flags and raising Congress slogans, paraded the streets. They, however, dispersed before the Police could arrive. No arrest has been made so far in this connection.

The police arrested S. Hazara Singh, an Akali Congress worker, for addressing a small gathering near the wheat market.—United Press.

TEACHER AND PLEADER ARRESTED

SERAMPORE, Oct. 31.

A school teacher, a pleader and two other Bengalee youths have been arrested by officers of the District Intelligecne branch of Serampore under section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

In N. W. F.

A YEAR FOR GIRIDHARI LAL PURI

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

Mr. Giridhari Lal Puri and several other Congressmen who were arrested a few days back at Peshawar have been sentenced to one year's R. I. each.—United Press.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

A meeting of Khudai Khidmatgar leaders from Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat and Banu was held this morning at the residence of Khan Aligul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee. Dr. Khan Sahib, member of the All-India Congress Committee, was present.

To-day being the holiday of courts, no picketing was conducted in any district of the province.—United Press.

BAN ON LABOUR LEADER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

An order directing him not to participate in any meeting or procession in the city for a period of one year, was served upon Syt. Patit Paban Mandal a labour leader. A similar order served on Mr. Mandal expired a few days ago.—A. P.

ILLEGAL LITERATURE SEIZED

KARACHI, Oct. 31.

The Karachi Special Police claim to have unearthed an organisation responsible for the circulation of subversive propaganda and alarmist news.

The police to-day raided half a dozen places including dispensaries of two medical practitioners and seized printed prejudicial literature from Bharat Jitya Vidyamandir and took into custody its Principal Mr. U. C. Chowdhuri, under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Chowdhuri hails from Bengal.

NO LONGER LEGAL TENDER

Currency Notes With Political Slogans

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31.

A Press Communique says :—

An ordinance has been issued to-day whereby bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India or Government of India currency notes or one rupee notes, which bear written upon them any words or visible representations intended to convey or capable of conveying a message of a political character, will cease to be legal tender. Under clause (58) of section three of the general clauses act, 1897, the expression "written" includes "references to printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing or reproducing in a visible form."

The Reserve Bank of India will no longer be under an obligation to receive such notes, or to exchange them for other notes, or to issue rupee coin or other coin in exchange therefor. Nor will the bank be bound to refund the value of any such notes.

But under the proviso to the ordinance, the Reserve Bank of India may, however, in its discretion refund as of grace the whole or part of the value of such defaced notes.

The public are accordingly cautioned against receiving such notes, acceptance of which they are at liberty to refuse now that notes so defaced have been deprived of their legal tender character.—A.P.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE: Mr. N. S. Gupchup, Professor of Civil Engineering College, Poona, member of the Senate of Bombay University is seeking re-election to the Senate in December, 1942.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

MARCH

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	18.41
To-day's opening	18.41
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	18.49
Difference	+07

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 31.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 31.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 31.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay October/November (£23 1/4 quoted) closed

Linseed Calcutta October/November (£23 1/2 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata October/November unquoted.

Groundnuts Coromandal October/November East Coast Indian shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) closed West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/4) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 31.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 31.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed

Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 31.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 31.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 31.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

General Motors dol 40 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27

United States Steel Common dol 48 1/2

United States Steel Preference dol 112

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The local market was officially opened today but no business was done in the trading ring. Private quotation for I.C.C. January was Rs. 380. It appears privately business is being done at irregular quotations. Weekly Settlement rates were I.C.C. January Rs. 374 March Rs. 366 and July Rs. 374.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The local market was fairly firm to-day with improved demand. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 107 and gold stood at Rs. 52

CONTROL PRICES OF COMMODITIES

Controlled and fair retail prices of articles of food stuffs in the Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay.

Article	Prices. Rs.a.p.
Controlled prices	per paylee
Wheat, Pissi	0 9 9
Wheat Nasik Yellow	0 10 6
Wheat Khandwa	0 11 3
Burma rice (excluding Ekreen Fegam and Supersugandhi)	0 11 9
Bezwada Kusma	0 10 9
Thana rice Ordinary Jirasal or Kasnya	0 15 6
Kolaba rice—all varieties except Patni and Badas	0 15 6
Jowar	0 6 3
	2 lbs.
Indian sugar	0 5 9
	2 boxes
Wimco Matches 50 sticks	0 1 6
	per 1/4 gallon
Kerose Oil.	
Retail shop price	0 4 6
Intinerant dealer or hawker	0 5 6
Fair prices (based on average wholesale quotations for week ending 24th October 1942).	
	per paylee
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	0 10 6
Bajri, Kalpi Ordinary	0 11 3
Masur Dal (Superior)	0 13 6
	per lb.
Ghee Porbunder	1 8 0
Butter (Polson)	1 8 0
Cocoanut oil	0 7 0
Groundnut oil	0 4 6
Mutton (Sheep and Goat) 1st Class	0 5 0
	per dozen
Eggs (Hen's) Graded 'Agmark'	0 13 0
Eggs (Hen's) ungraded	0 11 0
	per lb.
Pork 1st sort (Stamped 'P-1')	0 10 0
Beef 1st sort (Cow-stamped 'C-1')	0 3 6
Potatoes (Indian)	0 3 0
Onions	0 0 9
	per quarter
Char-coal	0 15 0
	per paylee
Gram dal	1 4 0
Turdal Cawnpore dry	1 1 0
Turdal Surti oiled	1 2 6

PRICE CONTROL IN HYDERABAD STATE.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 29

Recommendations for the improvement and continuation of the price control policy pursued by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, as suggested by the sub-committees appointed by the Hyderabad Price Control Conference, were adopted at the final session of the conference.—A. P.

New Light On Collapse Of Cripps Mission

London Cable Withdrew Authority To Form National Govt.

CRIPPS ASKED FOR REMOVAL OF LINLITHGOW

Roosevelt's Eleventh-Hour Intervention Fails

"While in India, Cripps told members of his staff and non-Englishmen, too, that before he left England he had asked Winston Churchill to remove the Viceroy from office. He had apparently anticipated trouble from the Viceroy. Churchill, according to Cripps, replied that such a step would be inconvenient, and that the Viceroy would not interfere with the negotiations, although Wavell did have the final word on defence questions. Cripps maintained, however, that he had full authority to set up a real Cabinet Government in India. On April (?) this authority was specifically withdrawn in new instructions to Cripps cabled from London. Cripps was told therein that he could not go beyond the text of the British Government draft declaration unless he obtained the consent of the Viceroy and Wavell. That explains the collapse of the Cripps mission. The same evening Cripps said that his enemies had defeated him.

"Cripps packed his bags. However, one more effort was made to retrieve the situation. Throughout the month of February, 1942, watching Japan advance in the Far East President Roosevelt had taken a lively interest in the Indian question, and when the British Cabinet finally decided to send the Cripps Mission to India, the White House dispatched to Churchill a proposal for the solution of the Indian problem. President Roosevelt followed every step of the Cripps negotiations, and when the break came on April 9 he tried to persuade Churchill to keep Cripps in India and resume the talks. But Cripps did not stay," says Mr. Louis Fischer writing in the "Nation" of New York on 26th September last.

It was to these questions of the present that Congress and Cripps addressed themselves very soon after Cripps arrived in India. Cripps had promised the Congress leaders a real National Government. But since the power of such a Government would depend on the extent to which it participated in defence activities this subject was the first to be discussed in detail. Difficulties appeared immediately. In talking of the post-war future Cripps was free from the inhibition of practical considerations. But in implementing Article E during the war he had to consult with the Viceroy and General Wavell. On March 30 Cripps wrote a letter to President Azad which began: "I had the opportunity of a short talk with H. E. the Viceroy, last night, during which he discussed with me his views as to the implementation of Clause E of the draft declaration."

This had an ominous ring. The rest of the letter bears that out. "The Viceroy," Cripps went on, "would be prepared to consult with Indian leaders on this basis to see whether it were possible to designate an Indian to some office connected with the Government of India's defence responsibilities without in any way impinging upon the functions and duties of the Commander-in-Chief....." This was offensively vague. Apparently matters were being taken out of Cripps's hands. On April 1 Cripps wrote another letter to Azad suggesting that he and Nehru meet with General Wavell. Meanwhile Cripps had decided to go back to England on April 6, but on April 2 he told his press conference that he had postponed his departure for a few days. On the same occasion he denied that he had been faced with the resignation of three British Generals if he agreed to the demand for an Indian as defence member of the Government. He likewise categorically denied the report that the Viceroy was raising difficulties. The "Hindustan Times" of April 3 declared editorially that "Sir Stafford Cripps's decision to postpone his departure by a few days will be heartily welcomed in this country." The "Hindustan Times" is edited by Devadas Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's son, and financed by G. Birla, a rich Indian capitalist at whose home in New Delhi the Congress Working Committee sat permanently during the Cripps negotiations. "No one who has the interests of the country at heart," the "Hindustan Times" continued, "wants to wreck Sir Stafford Cripp's mission."

General Wavell, General Sir Alan Hartley, and Major-General Molesworth, Deputy Chief of Staff of the British army in India, met Azad and Nehru in Wavell's house on April 4 for half an hour. Four of the participants in that interview have described it to me; it was a complete fiasco.

Cripps wired London. The fruit of these and other consultations was the plan submitted by Cripps to Congress in a letter dated April 7. It proposed that "an Indian representative member would be added to the Viceroy's executives"; this Indian "would take over those sections of the Department of Defence which can organisationally be separated immediately from the Commander-in-Chief's War Department." These sections were specified in an "annexure." What were those sections which would be taken away from Wavell and handed to a representative Indian? They were "public relations," "demobilization and post-war reconstruction," the distribution of petrol, "amenities" for the troops, "all canteen organizations," "certain non-technical educational institutions," "stationery, printing, and forms for the army," the reception of foreign missions, evacuation of civilians from threatened areas, economic warfare, and signals co-ordination.

* * *

The Indians laughed. "They were ready to trust us with canteens and the printing of stationery," a well-known Indian leader scoffed. The Congress Working Committee denounced this defence formula as "totally insufficient."

Again the threat of a breakdown. At this stage Colonel Louis Johnson who had just arrived in India as President Roosevelt's personal representative, entered upon the scene on the invitation of Sir Stafford Cripps and Jawaharlal Nehru. Louis Johnson conferred with the Viceroy, Wavell, Cripps, and Nehru. He finally, and perhaps after consulting the White House, evolved a second formula by which "the Defence Department shall be placed in charge of a representative Indian member with the exception of functions to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief as War Member of the Executive Council. A War Department will be constituted which will take over such functions of the Defence Department as are not retained by the defence member. A list of all the retained function has been agreed....."

When the Congress Working Committee received this formula, it amended it slightly to read as follows :—

The Defence Department shall be placed in the charge of a representative Indian member, but certain functions relating to the conduct of the war will be exercised, for the duration of war, by the Commander-in-Chief, who will be in control of the war activities of the armed forces in India, and who will be an extraordinary member of the National Cabinet for that purpose.

A War Department will be constituted under the Commander-in-Chief. This Department will take over such functions as are to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief. A list of such functions has been prepared and is attached

The Defence Member shall be in charge of all other matters relating to defence, including those now dealt with by the Defence Co-ordination Department.

With this formula the Congress Working Committee sent along a letter stating that "in view of the war and the obvious necessity of allowing full scope for war operations to the Commander-in-Chief, functions relating to the conduct of the war are delegated to him and are to be exercised by him for the duration of the war. He will, in effect, have full control of these operations and of the war activities of the armed forces in India."

On April 8 Cripps introduced a few changes in this formula and delivered it to the Working Committee. Cripps's formula read :

The Defence Department shall be placed in the charge of a representative Indian member, but certain functions relating to the conduct of the war will be exercised, 'until the new constitution comes into operation,' by the Commander-in-Chief, who will be in control of the armed forces in India, and who will be a member of the Executive Council for that purpose

A War Department will be constituted under the Commander-in-Chief. This department will take over such functions as are to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief. A list of such functions has been prepared and is attached.

The Defence Member shall be in charge of all other matters relating to defence in the Defence Department and those now dealt with by the Defence Co-ordination Department in addition to other important matters closely related to defence.

In the event of any new functions failing to be discharged in relation to defence or any dispute arising as to the allocation of any old functions it shall be decided by His Majesty's Government.

It will be seen that the two formulas were very close. Whereas the Congress formula provided that the Commander-in-Chief would exercise his function "for the duration of the war," Cripps made it "until the new constitution comes into operation." The Congress formula called the Commander-in-Chief "an extraordinary member of the National Cabinet," whereas Cripps called him "a member of the (Viceroy's) Executive Council." It will be noted, however, that Cripps attached no lists of functions. And everything depended on the lists. Despite this lapse, the general atmosphere at New Delhi improved, and it appeared that a settlement was near. In fact, press reports went out to America and other countries that a settlement had been reached. Indians and foreigners in New Delhi were optimistic.

At lunch time on April 9, Colonel Louis Johnson helped to arrange an appointment for Azad and Nehru with Cripps at five-thirty that afternoon. It was expected that Cripps would be able to announce to them an agreement on the defence formula. Instead he informed them in a brief interview that India could not have a National Government and that he was going home. This was the break.

What had happened?

* * *

While in India, Cripps told members of his staff and non-Englishmen, too, that before he left England he had asked Winston Churchill to remove the Viceroy from office. He had apparently anticipated trouble from the Viceroy. Churchill, according to Cripps, replied that such a step would be inconvenient, and that the Viceroy would not interfere with the negotiations, although Wavell did have the final word on defence questions. Cripps maintained, however, that he had full authority to set up a real Cabinet Government in India. On April (?) this authority was specifically withdrawn in new instructions to Cripps cabled from London. Cripps was told therein that he could not go beyond the text of the British Government's draft declaration unless he obtained the consent of the Viceroy and Wavell. That explains the collapse of the Cripps mission. The same evening Cripps said that his enemies had defeated him.

Cripps packed his bags. However, one more effort was made to retrieve the situation. Throughout the month of February, 1942, watching Japan advance in the Far East, President Roosevelt had taken a lively interest in the Indian question, and when the British Cabinet finally decided to send the Cripps mission to India, the White House dispatched to Churchill a proposal for the solution of the Indian problem. President Roosevelt followed every step of the Cripps negotiations, and when the break came on April 9 he tried to persuade Churchill to keep Cripps in India and resume the talks. But Cripps did not stay.

It is clear from the negotiations on the defence formula that the Indians wished to do more for the defence of their country than the British were ready to allow them to do. Gandhi's pacifism did not enter into it. Azad, Nehru, Rajagopalachari, and other Congress leaders are not pacifists, and Gandhi knows it. They wanted to fight the war. Instead, they were told they could run the canteens, print forms, and conduct economic warfare

* *

The realistic answer to all the constitutional quibbling is this: as Gandhi and everybody else in India agrees, the British armed forces and the American armed forces must stay in India to fight this war. If the British allowed an Indian Government to be set up in these circumstances, that Government would not exercise complete power. The British would retain a great deal of power, and certainly enough to prevent chaos or a separate peace. The best time for the British to beging the transfer of political power to the Indians is in war time when so much of the physical control of the country remains in British hands. But the British do not see it that way; it is not a matter of legalism; the will is not there.

The Cripps mission, accordingly, boils down to this: Sir Stafford offered the Indians a post-war settlement which they all rejected. For the war, he offered them participation in a Viceroy's Council similar in power to the Council which already existed and in which the Viceroy's voice was stronger than that of its Indian membership. He offered them very limited tasks, such as canteens, etc., in the defence of their country. Congress would have none of it because it was convinced that on this basis the enthusiasm and co-operation of the Indian masses for the war could not me enlisted.

If this is all that Sir Stafford Cripps carried to India, why did he go at all?

I think that Sir Stafford had two hopes. First, that his old friendship with Jawaharlal Nehru and his record as an exponent of Indian freedom would prevail over all practical difficulties. Second, that the gravity of Britain's military position in the Far East would pry the reactionary imperialists loose from their traditional intransigent attitude toward Indian freedom and enable him to go beyond the text of his offer. So he told the Congress leaders that they could have a real National Government not subject to the Viceroy's veto. He told the princes that after the war England would surely get out of India and that they would have to trim their royal sails to the new wind of freedom. He told a deputation of British businessmen in India which included R. R. Haddow, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir J. H. Richardson, leader of the European Group in the Central Legislative Assembly, and C. P. Lawson, Chairman of the European Association, that their long day in India was done and that in the future free India they would not enjoy special privileges. These British businessmen protested to British officials in New Delhi and, by cable, to Winston Churchill. The princes likewise stormed. British officials in India and elsewhere refused to countenance a real Indian National Government. All these forces pulled wires and brought their influence to bear against Sir Stafford's success.

Cripps knows this better than I do.

Then how explain Cripps' behaviour after the collapse of his mission to India?

Cripps' article in the "New York Times" of August 23, 1942, contains innumerable statements which are demonstrably misleading. It, like other recent utterances by Cripps, repeats many of the ancient imperialist arguments which Cripps castigated in his non-official past.

Where is the fine, human Stafford who wrote those words in 1940? He is in the British Government and doing the same wrong to India which he then charged against the British Government. For me, this is the saddest phase of the entire Cripps mission. If Cripps had failed and remained the old Cripps, the tragedy would have been much smaller than it is.

I do not know what happened inside the heart and mind of Cripps. I can easily imagine the torment through which he passed. What alternatives were open to him after his failure in India? He might have resigned and attacked the Churchill Government That is a difficult decision to take in war time. Churchill would undoubtedly have won the battle. Cripps would have been branded a dangerous non-conformist who would not submit to discipline in

(Continued on page 17)

The Kerosene Oil Queue!

Bombay's Soccer

By J. C. Maitra

WHAT OUR AIM SHOULD BE

In a previous article I commented on the magnificent achievements of the W. I. A. A. Staff in local football this season. By winning all the four tournaments open to them at the Cooperage before the Rovers Cup and becoming runners-up in the last, they created a unique record in the history of soccer in Bombay. The Western-India Automobile Association has every reason to be proud of the attainments of their players. I am sure everybody in their place would be so. Although I have nothing to do with the W. I. A. A. personally, I feel elated at their splendid successes. Because I see that Indians are at least coming into their own. The realisation of my dream is at hand. For the last twenty years or more I have been working and striving for the birth an Indian team in this city which will turn the tables on the Europeans. The W. I. A. A. has done that with immense credit to themselves and to Indian football in Bombay.

NOTHING COMMUNAL

We have now our local Mohun Bagan. I would not like to call it the Mohammedan Sporting, because the W. I. A. A. has nothing communal about it. The team is composed of Hindus, Muslims and Christians and is fostered by a Parsee. Who can say that the team has no fellow-feeling or team-spirit pervading its ranks? There is plenty of it. I hope one day before long they will equal the achievements of the Mohammedan Sporting and add more lustre to their name and bring glory to this city. I should like every other team in Bombay—nay, India—to emulate their example and thereby help the growth of our football on proper and sound lines and scotch the evil of communal virus which is eating away the vitals of our national existence. Fortunately most, if not all, of our teams are composed and named non-communally. I wish all the others would do so.

HINT TO OTHERS

Games can be encouraged and fostered among the members of all communities without owning communal names and without restricting their composition to any one community. If the majority or even most of the members of a club or team belong to one community and the minority to others, the purpose of cultivating or promoting the game among the desired community would be served. And at the same time, the orthodox idea of communalism will be eradicated. I hope those who are interested in encouraging the members of any particular community will take this hint and direct their enthusiasm in the right channels. We do want that everybody should come forward and nobody should remain behind. But let us take them all together and try to achieve the end and our national goal.

MURTHY AND CO. BEWARE

The W. I. A. A. has taken tremendous strides during the short period of its existence. I am, of course, referring to the football team and not the Association. It speaks volumes about the active interest taken by Jehangir Patel in the welfare of his team. The players themselves must also have worked hard to gain the distinction which has been theirs during the past few months. They deserve all the compliments that have been showered on them from all quarters. It is said by some people that some of the players have got wind in their heads and they are just walking in the air. I do not know if they have become prouder than what players generally are after some great deeds. Should they lose their balance, they are sure to fall. That is the inevitable consequence of riding high horses. So, let Murthy and Co. beware!

OUR AMBITION

It is our ambition that we should have Indian teams—I include Anglo-Indian players also in this category—who would be able to achieve in the world of soccer what the Mohammedan Sporting of Calcutta has done and more. We should be able to produce players and teams who would hold their own against the best exponents of the game in the world. To attain that goal, it would not do for us to remain insular. That is, we must not be satisfied in merely creating a team or teams capable of winning laurels within their own domain. We must have teams who would succeed in winning the Santosh Trophy and other Championships in different parts of India. That can only be done by encouraging our teams to participate in the I. F. A. Shield of Calcutta and other prominent tournaments in the country.

W. I. F. A.'S DUTY

We must make all efforts to take part in the National Championship every year. Our interest in the Rovers Cup or other local competitions should not stand in the way of our participation in the Inter-Provincial Tournament. We should see to it that the engagements of the Santosh Trophy do not clash with the Rovers Cup. Needless to say, we do want our local teams to keep the Rovers Cup in this City. At the same time we also aspire to bring the All-India title home. Our players have done it in cricket and hockey. There is, therefore, no reason why they should not succeed in the field of soccer. It must be remembered that it is the cherished ambition of all players to represent their province in the National Championship and then their country in international contests. Thus it is one of the primary duties of a provincial associations to help them in every possible way to realise that ambition. When they triumph, it is glory to them as well.

EXAMPLE OF BANGALORE MUSLIMS

For many years it has been the practice with the W. I. F. A. to invite teams from up-country to participate in the Rovers Cup every season. It is agreed on all hands that this helps to enhance public interest in the tournament. It also helps to raise the standard of local football. It is undeniable that this policy of inviting Indian teams in particular has paved the way for the development and growth of Indian football in Bombay. Need I also add that those teams which paid visits to this city from year to year gained in experience and improved in their play in a large measure. The case of the Bangalore Muslims is a glowing example of steady progress and final realisation of a noble aim. I submit that if our local teams are encouraged in a similar manner, I have no doubt that we shall see the I. F. A. Shield and the Durand Cup travelling to Bombay at no distant date.

EXPERIENCE PAYS

Of course the W. I. F. A. is not expected to help the teams going to play out of Bombay financially. All that they are required to do is to give them permission, financial assistance being given by those who invite the teams. It would be idle to talk of sending teams outside the province under present conditions. But I do hope that the situation would improve for the better ere long and we shall be able to run our tournaments under more favourable auspices in every part of the land. Then it should be a definite point with us to send our prominent teams wherever possible and participate in the Santosh Trophy regularly every year. Then only we shall be able to produce world-beaters. Otherwise our teams and players will never be able to rise higher than a certain level. Experience counts for a lot in sports as in other walks of life. We must help them to gain it.

PITY OF IT!

It is a pity many people have already become very jealous of the achievements of the W.I.A.A. There are forces at work to disrupt their strength and solidarity. I earnestly hope that they will not succeed. Friendly rivalry, on the other hand, should be encouraged, I should certainly like some of the other clubs try to make their combinations as good or better and wrest the laurels from the W. I. A. A. next season. That way lies the royal road to general improvement of the game in the province. As a matter of fact, we have seen several teams coming on nicely. The City Police, "The Times of India", Tata Sports Club, H. V. M., B. B. and C. I. Railway and Bhoiwada are but a few of those who have distinguished themselves during the season. They were responsible for several surprises and upsets. Incidentally they showed that the future of Bombay's football is bright.

COMPLIMENTS TO OFFICIALS

Bombay is indebted to "Duggie" Moir, President of the W. I. F. A. and E. J. Turner, its Honorary Secretary, for their past services and their devotion to the cause of football. By the way, "E. J." is just recouping from a serious attack of illness. I wish him a speedy recovery. It is chiefly due to the hard work put up by them and the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. N. E. Musry, that the W. I. F. A. has prospered so much during the last few years. It is rather unfortunate that the Indian Football League has not yet succeeded in enlisting the services of a Secretary for a reasonably long period. I hope M. C. Gupta, the present incumbent, would stick on for a number of years and assist the advancements of Soccer in the northern part of the city. The W. I. F. A. is lucky in having Jos. Gonsalves in charge of its junior section. Ever energetic as he is, Gonsalves may be depended upon to do for Soccer what he has done for hockey at Parel.

RESPONSIBILITY OF REFEREES

A Football Referees' Association was brought into being at the beginning of this year. Everybody hoped that it would solve the problem of refereeing in Bombay in a satisfactory manner. But circumstances conspired to make the Association almost still-born. It was practically left to A. A. Taylor to shoulder the responsibility of the Association practically single-handed throughout the season. There is no doubt that "Nick" had a heavy burden to carry and he did his work in a capable manner. If refereeing in general was not of a high standard this season, it was not his fault. The Association must be blamed for it. If the referees want it to live and prosper, they must share the responsibility of its administration and find ways and means to improve the standard of refereeing. Otherwise, I am afraid we shall fall into the old rut again and stagnate.

NEW LIGHT ON COLLAPSE OF CRIPPS MISSION

(Continued from Page 16)

the Labour Party and who now breaks discipline as a member of the British War Cabinet. He would have been called a bad soldier and a bad loser. It would have been said that he went beyond his written instructions. His immediate usefulness might have been destroyed. His official career might have been cut short—at least for a time. He apparently preferred to stay inside to toe the line. I believe deeply that by doing so he harmed himself and his country. He was the possible alternative to Churchill and the hope of England. He may still be—perhaps this is the star that guided his action India diminished his chances. But one might understand what he did—without justifying it—if he had at least kept quiet and refrained from adapting all the threadbare, obsolete phrases about India which his diehard colleagues have been using for decades. What a victory they must be celebrating!

Communists Released In Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 30.

The Nizam's Government have released the Communists who were so far detained in the State jails.

POONA, Oct. 30.—Explosion of a crude bomb is reported to have occurred in a local primary school at Chinchwad on Wednesday night. No one is understood to have been injured.—A. P.

EUROPE'S UNDERGROUND PRESS

(Continued From Page 4)

the Germans cracked down and killed and executed the editors. Counter-claims and editorial opinion went underground for the first time in Norway's history. News letters and papers, often of from six to fourteen pages, stenciled on paper eight and one-half by eleven inches, were written by men who wanted to say something—farmers, workers, intellectuals. About 300 copies of each paper were passed from friend to friend. Some were mailed in open envelopes bearing the insignia of a Quisling organization. Continued circulation was achieved by the simple expedient of printing "east" or "north" at the top. Thus one copy would be mailed and remailed eastward or northward through Norway. Papers from Oslo have been found in isolated northern hamlets, ragged and smudged from much use.

Later an Oslo librarian who with the permission of the German authorities was collecting illegal papers for "scientific" study organised the editors in a group known as the Union of the Free Press. The new union set an editorial standard for all papers and directed the publication of news and resolutions. Some twenty of these combination news sheets and news letters are now being published in Oslo. Their effectiveness can be gauged by the following incident: Last summer Quisling arranged to speak at an open-air mass-meeting to be held in Oslo on July 4. Two days before the event the illegal press published a small squib suggesting that Norwegians come to the central park and lay flowers on the statue of Abraham Lincoln. Some 1,200 persons heard Quisling; more than 5000 placed flowers on Lincoln's statue.

Basic Principles

Despite the severity of reprisals —compositors, editors, and distributors sign their own death warrants when they take up work in the illegal press—between 350 and 400 underground papers are now issued regularly in the European countries. In Germany itself there are a dozen illegal leaflets. Even in Luxembourg, where the German authorities have called the people "stone-faced" because of their passive resistance, hand-printed pamphlets are distributed weekly carrying resistance slogans and sabotage suggestions. They are signed Ligue des Visages de Pierre (League of the Stone Faces). In Holland "Vrij Nederland" (Free Netherlands), a mimeographed news sheet distributed by hand and through the mail, chiefly pokes fun at German methods and superior airs.

The Nazis' efforts to keep people in the occupied countries from listening to Allied broadcasts by the threat of severe penalties and confiscation of radios have increased the importance of the underground press as a reliable purveyor of news. During the past year an extensive exchange of illegal papers has grown up among the various countries. Papers cross and crisscross Europe often finding their way into Germany and Italy. They are a formidable barrier to Germanization, Nazi ideology, and collaboration efforts, and serve as a constant reminder to the enslaved millions that resistance is alive and that men are still willing to print and read the truth. Moreover, many of the papers are now discussing post-war problems and federations, thus laying a foundation for future understanding. For example, the once tragically divided French working classes are now being brought together in a unified programme for co-operation and resistance.

As the war lengthens, as suffering increases, nationalistic differences are breaking down more and more into the realization that democracy, mutual aid, and co-operation are essentials for any future peaceful Europe. This is the basic principle of Europe's underground press.

At a time when the birth-rate —so at least we are often told— is kept down by economic pressure, there is encouragement in one example that has just reached me of the effect of the application of income-tax to wage-earners. One of the more highly-paid workers in a large factory, with a family of six or seven children, enquired searchingly of the cashier how the various exemptions would affect him, and, on the strength of information regarding allowances for children, went straight home and, according to his own account, "said to the wife, 'Look here, we've got to have two more kids'."

—"Janus", in The Spectator", London.

A correspondent sends me a story of a country workman of eighty-nine who had included bricklaying among the jobs he did. He had a great affection for a farmer for whom he occasionally worked, and when the farmer died he said to the widow, "It's fair bitter to be too old to pleasure myself bricking the master in" then, putting his on her knee, "and you too, ma'-am."

—The Countryman, Kingham, Oxon.

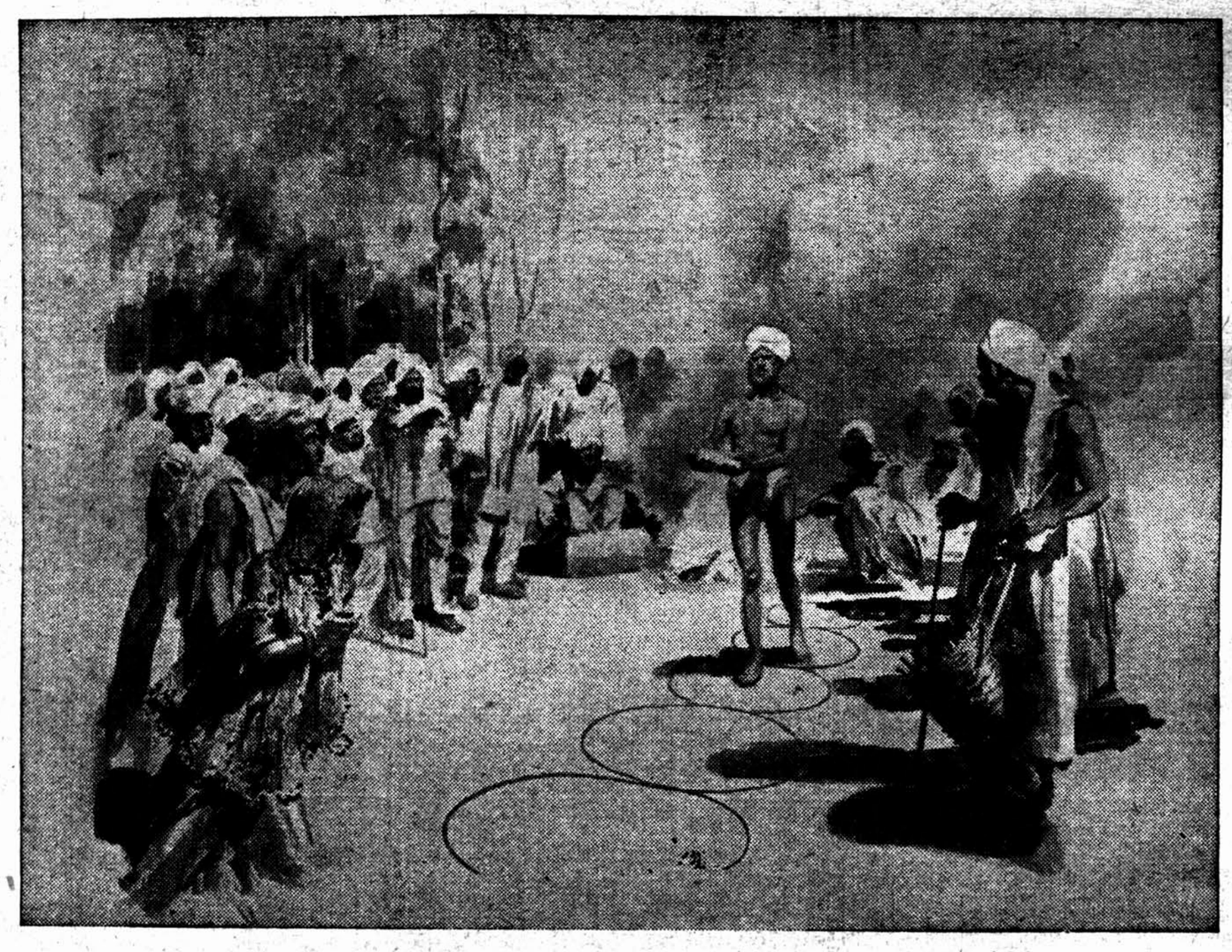
Farmer: "You mustn't come in this field. Didn't you see that notice by the gate?"

Small Evacuee: "Yes sir!"

Farmer: "Well, what did it say?

Small Evacuee: "It didn't speak, sir!"

Aspects of an Industry No. 7



ORDEAL BY FIRE

OUR forefathers used the ordeal by fire for two main purposes—a test of innocence and a test of endurance. It was a form of trial common in India as late as the XVIIIth century. It took the form of carrying a red-hot iron rod for a set distance in the naked hands. To-day the inhabitants of Great Britain in common with those of many Eastern lands know what it is to endure the ordeal by fire from enemy air raiders. The British chemist is similarly concerned with fire in two main directions. First he is constantly examining new materials and processes for lessening the danger from fire. From the laboratories come chemicals impregnated with which wood, fabrics and even thatch are given powers to resist flames or are made proof against fire. Research is being pressed forward unremittingly to increase the fireproof properties of buildings by the development of fire-resisting paints, plasters and other building materials. War has enormously accelerated this work and great strides have been made by the British chemist to win the battle of fire by countering the effect of the incendiary bomb. There remains the test of endurance. Fire scientifically applied has the power to give metals the high temper and durability that modern conditions demand of them. Among the many important services that the chemist performs for the great metallurgical industries is the casehardening and heat treatment of steel. Nor does he only produce the chemicals used in the processes : he helps in the design and construction of the furnaces and other equipment in which the metal parts are treated. The British chemist is as active in defending the citizen from the dangers of fire as he is ready at all times to bend fire to the service of Industry.

Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.

"LAST CORNER"

SIX MONTHS OF 'LAST CORNER' by 'Little Man' of the "Bombay Sentinel" with a foreword by Mr. B. G. Horniman published by United India Publications, Lamington Road, Bombay 7— Price 12 annas.

Journalists are apt to get into the bad habit of not thinking tomorrow of what they have written today. After all today and tomorrow are more insistent in their claims on their attention than yesterday and the day before. Also they are conscious that the precarious urgencies of daily journalism do not lend themselves to attempts at literary immortality.

It is, therefore, with a curious feeling that one turns over the 115 pages of this well-got-up booklet and re-reads passages one has read long before, tries with knitted brows to recall the feeling or sentiment which was aroused at the time it was first published.

This book does not purport to be a selection of 'Last Corners' but all the 'Corners,' good, bad and indifferent, that were published in the "Sentinel" during six months. If one had liked the 'Corner' or 'Corners' before, one might like them now and if one had not then, one might not now. It is, therefore unnecessary to discuss their merits now.

But the Foreward by Mr. B. G. Horniman is a different matter altogether. It is in a class by itself. It is a thing which everyone with ambitions in the line of writing Forewords should read and re-read. For these three pages alone the book is worth more than half its price.

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Delhi)—The issue for the second quarter opens with two unpublished letters of Mirza Ghalib, from the trend of which it appears that they must have been written before 1857. The next noteworthy article is by Dr. Saiyed Abdullah, D.Litt. It exhaustively deals with all the "tazkiras" (biographical memoirs) of the Urdu poets. This lengthy dissertation of 66 pages is very scholarly and critical, indeed and will prove immensely useful for those interested in Urdu literature. Mr. Gauri Saran contributes a very interesting article about the spiritual aspect of Hindi poetry while Mr. Sakhawat Mirza gives a life-sketch of Muhammad Makhdum Sawai, a poet-saint of Bijapur. This number offers a very wholesome and rich repast in the shape of well-written articles which are all worthy of a careful perusal.

JAMEA (Delhi)—Prof. Sarwar's appreciation of the late Maulana Surti, who was a teacher at the Jamea Millia, Delhi, for a number of years, is given the place of honour in the September issue. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi throws a flood of light on the first four editions of Ghalib's "Diwan." The article is very informative. Mr M. M. Jauhar writes a very beautiful article on Tolstoy which is extremely refreshing. There are other readable articles and poems in this number.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The October number opens with an article by the late Maulana Rashidul Khairi giving a glimpse of the religious life the Musalmans lived half a century ago. Articles "Bachchon ki tarbiyat" and "Atalia ki Kasbai Hukumat" are well-written and make an instructive reading. Among the poems those written by Jahan Ara and Fakhri are simply splendid.

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POPULATION TREND IN INDIA

"THE POPULATION PROBLEM IN INDIA; A REGIONAL APPROACH" By N. V. Sovani M. A.: Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Publication No. 8 Price Rs. 4|-.

General conclusions about the movements of population in a vast country like India with a variety of different natural conditions and cultural status prevailing in its different parts, cannot be expected to prove true to realities or helpful in the formulation of social and economic policy. A study of population in more or less homogeneous regions is an alternative likely to be more useful as productive of more reliable results. In a learned foreword contributed to Mr. Sovani's research work under review, Prof. D. R. Gadgil points out that "the chief aim of the study has been a search for any well defined trends in population movement or any significant correlations between physical environment, economic circumstance and population composition or growth that may exist in a particular region or a group of regions.' The assumption made here, of course, is that "the averages yielded by an all-India study cease to have much meaning" nd that "they would conceal much more than they could reveal". The regional units to be taken as the basis for the study of population must obviously be those adopted in the census reports; otherwise no comparative study is possible. The extremely defective character of population statistics in India is too well-known to need reference here. Mr. Sovani has made the best use he could of such statistical material as is available and has pointed to certain broad conclusions derivable therefrom. His effort represents a new approach to an old problem, following a method different from those usually adopted in the study of the movements of population.

To what extent is a growth or decline in the population of a region influenced by natural environment and changes in local economic conditions? Available data do not appear to furnish a definite answer to this question which has been very instructively dealt with by Prof. Gadgil in his foreword. He finds that the summary results of the 1941 census are calculated to confirm the doubts regarding the possibility of establishing the existence of a reliable relationship between economic factors and population movements and of discerning definite trends of development in this regard. Prof. Gadgil states that "a study of the regional data offered by Mr. Sovani reinforces this sceptical attitude" and that "the broad economic data relating to the various regions do little to explain the mutual similarities or differences in respect of the movements of population, sex ratios or age composition between region and region." The movements from decade to decade take such turns that no cogent explanations can be offered for them and the predicability of future trends becomes doubtful in consequence. This discovery is, by itself, valuable pointing as it does, to the necessity of further investigation and study of the population problem in India. Mr. Sovani has aptly characterised his own work as being only "an armed reconnaissance" and has left the actual battle to more capable hands.

V. G. K.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

League Of Nations Monthly Bulletin Of Statistics

The June number of the League of Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics contains special tables relating to vital statistics (in particular, infant mortality), the foreign trade of certain Asiatic countries and the price level in France. There are also graphs showing the increase in note circulation, between 1937 and 1942, in thirty countries.

INFANT MORTALITY

In several countries for which information for 1941 is available, there has been a cessation or even a reversal of the continuous downward trend of infant mortality. In Belgium, the rate (number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births) had increased from 73 in 1939 to 85 in 1940 and it remained at that high level in 1941. A rise was recorded in 1941 also in Bohemia-Moravia (99 as against 94 in 1940) Denmark (55 as against 50), the Netherlands (43 as against 39), England (58 as against 55), Scotland (83 as against 78) and Portugal (151 as against 126). In Germany, the rate, which was 62 in 1938 and 1939, rose to 65 in 1940 and was 64 in 1941. On the other hand, the rate declined in Bulgaria, Hungary, Switzerland, Palestine and the United States of America. In New Zealand infant mortality remained with a rate of 30, at the lowest level in the whole world. Owing to the exceptionally low death-rate in New Zealand, at all ages, the expectation of life at birth, i. e. the average number of years new-born children are likely to live, exceeds —according to the most recent life table (1934-38)—65 years for boys and 68 years for girls.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CERTAIN ASIATIC COUNTRIES

The number gives an analysis of the foreign trade of Iraq, Syria, Iran, Palestine and Thailand.

In Iraq imports fell from 8.7 million dinars in 1940 to 6.9 million in 1941. In view of the constant rise in prices, particularly in the case of imported goods, it is certain that the volume of imports fell in a greater proportion. The chief suppliers were the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States and India, the share of the last named increasing greatly. The chief exports from Iraq were mineral oils and dates. Further, it is noteworthy that the transit trade through Iraq was four times as great in 1941 as in 1939.

In the case of Iran also, both imports and exports have fallen during rencent years. Leaving aside the heavy duty-free imports effected in particular, by the Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. the chief supplier of Iran was, by far, Germany (chiefly textiles, metals, machines, motor-cars). The greater part of Iranian exports (chiefly mineral oils), on the other hand, went to the British Empire. During the last nine months of 1941, Iran exported only 3.5 million metric tons of mineral oil as against 5.3 million during the corresponding months of the previous year. For the twelve-month period (IV. 1939-III. 1940) oil exports were 8.3 million tons.

The foreign trade of Syria and Lebanon showed a continuous decline from 1938 to 1941, more especially in regard to exports, which fell from 45 million Syrian pounds in 1938 to 11 million in 1941.

In the foreign trade of Palestine, the United Kingdom occupies by far the most important place. Germany was, however, the chief supplier of Palestine in 1938 and even in 1939, occupied the second place (1.6 million £.P. as against 2.4 million for the United Kingdom). Fruits—chiefly oranges (443,000 metric tons in 1939)—normally constitute the greater part of the exports from Palestine. Their exportation has practically ceased, as is shown by the following figures (in thousands of £.P.):

Exports of which fruits, vegetables, etc.

1938	1939	1940	1941
5020	5118	2115	1362
3811	3835	1455	56

Exports of most manufactured articles, on the contrary, show in 1941 a substantial increase.

In the case of Thailand, rice accounts for more than half of the exports, the two other articles chiefly exported being tin, ore and rubber (in 1940|41, 1,625,000 metric tons of rice to the value of 142.8 million baht, whilst the total value of exports was 257.6 milions) About one-third of the imports and two-thirds of the exports of Thailand passed through the entrepots of Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong. Exports direct to Japan (chiefly rice and rubber), however, have greatly increased during recent years.

PRICE LEVEL IN FRANCE

The changes which have occurred in the level of prices in France are illustrated in the Bulletin by quotations of wholesale and retail prices in francs and by index numbers for wholesale prices and for the cost of living. On the basis of the prices officially in force, and disregarding the profound changes that have taken place in consumption, it may be estimated that wholesale prices in France have doubled since August 1939 and that the increase in the cost of living has exceeded 50 per cent. The Bulletin draws attention however, to the serious reservations to which such calculations are subject under a system of official prices and ratitioning. These reservations apply, though in varying degree, to all countries in which the system of consumption differs at present from that of pre-war days. In this connection the Bulletin states that the quantities fixed under the rationing system in France provide, in general, from 1,200 to 1,300 calories per person per day, i.e. about one-half the number of calories normally required to meet the needs of an adult.

The Bulletin gives diagrams relating to note circulation since the beginning of 1938.

Journal Of Indian Institute Of Bankers

The October number of the "Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers" is full of most interesting features for bankers, banking students, business men and economists.

The "Financial Review" of the quarter ending 30th September, 1942 is of arresting interest inasmuch as it deals with the position created under the present internal political situation as well as the present war conditions in some detail under various headings such as "Gilt Edge Market", "Exchange Market," "Branch Banking", etc. Besides these, there are many other interesting features in the form of articles specially written by various contributors on problems of banking finance in their varying aspects. The latest legal decisions affecting bankers and model answers to questions set at the Institute's last examination will no doubt be found most useful by banking students. Generally speaking, the Institute's Journal (in monthly issues) since the foundation of the Institute, has achieved great popularity in the banking profession, for which all credit is due to the Institute's Editorial and Secretarial staff.

"S. R. D."

Shri N. A. Korde, Secretary of the Ambarnath Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received this week a very nice little letter from my friend in the United States of America, Dr. Peter Boike. It is worth reproducing, and runs as follows:—

My dear Friend,

I was happy to receive your thanks and appreciation for my kind remembrances of you. It is always a source of great joy when I receive a letter from India.

It is a mixture of pain and joy when I think back how I was blessed with having so many friends in India, in which group I also include you, although we did not have the opportunity of seeing each other too much. However, in the real spirit all such things are unnecessary.

My departure from the blessed land of India was sudden and unexpected. It was like a child being torn away from its Mother. But God knows best what is good for us all. I hope and pray that I may have the courage to follow Him wherever He leadeth me.

Many, many thanks for your kindness to be of some service..... It is indeed a great inspiration to me... My family join me in extending you our best wishes and prayers. Sincerely yours,

Peter Boike.

* * *

"Give Them Eyes"

Bro. Virendra D. Adhiya (17 years), of the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, writes:—

Do you know that there are 99 illiterates among 100 in our country? Have you ever thought of them while going to your schools or colleges? It is unfortunately a tragic problem of illiteracy which has given a setback to our progress.

It is the sacred duty of every literate person to help the movement of literacy. We students must realise that if we want to make the best use of our knowledge and learning, we should try and each make at least one illiterate person literate.

In China and Russia, students played an important part in a campaign like this. They attended to their studies during the day time and taught the poor villagers

Bro. Pitamberdas Chhabaldas

at night. Even when the war is raging in China, the students there do this duty.

We cannot imagine the feeling of those who do not know how to read or write. They relish a good many uncultured ideas. Yet if an educated person tried to have some contact with them, he may see in them many hidden virtues.

During the holidays if every one of us determines to impart the knowledge of reading and writing just only to one villager each, how much we could help the nation. To educate the illiterate is like giving eyes to the blind. Friends, give them eyes!

* * *

"Change Of Attractions"

Bro. Sugan Ahuja of Sukkur, Sind, has written the following confession:—

I confess I am a fickle lover. I have been shifting my attention

Bro. Deviprasad Chhotalalji

and affection from one thing to another. I have "wooed" many a muse; I have also "divorced" many.

I began as a passionate lover of dolls. Then kite-flying was my attraction for a couple of years. This in turn was elbowed out by an inducement of photography. Till the year before last "Thatrani" (Run and Chase) seriously engaged my attention. While hard at it, I thought as if I were a king. I have now succeeded in getting rid of this game also. I have definitely ceased to be a "suitor" of "Run and Chase."

Probably you wish to know what my present "change" is. I enjoy now the company of the innocent minds....

Those are the happiest moments for me when I am amidst the purifying presence of little children. Far away from the humbugs, hypocrites and hideous hounds of the world, I find myself in a strange heaven when there is a group of children making merry.

Verily, these children are the dispellers of devilish darkness, dejections and double dealings. They indeed are always in tune with the Truth!

* * *

"According To Orders"

Sis. Ruby Batliwalla has sent the following anecdote:—

Bro. Bhanushankar K. Shukla takes great interest in children's activities.

He had found fault with his shorthand-typist for altering a sentence in one of the letters he had dictated. Her reply was that she thought he meant what she had written.

"I don't want you to think", retorted the great man, sharply. "I want you to take down my words accurately and then put them into type on the machine, neither adding nor leaving out anything I may say."

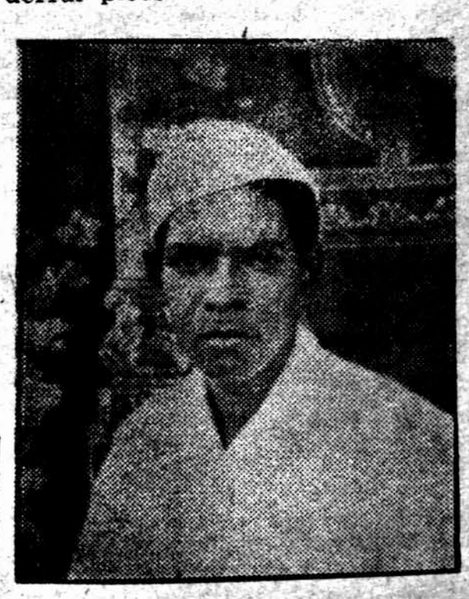
Later in the afternoon the typist brought back the following letter for signature:—

"Dear Smyth. Spell it with a y, although that's pure swank on his part, of course. In answer to your letter of— Look up the date. We can quote you—Tell me, Walter, what's the most we can charge this old blighter? Very well. We can quote you £10 a ton for the goods free on board. If he accepts we shall have to make sure of our money beforehand, for I don't trust him. Awaiting the pleasure of your esteemed order. Yours faithfully."

* * *

Can You Beat This One?

In a competition to decide the biggest liar of the year, so writes Bro. Robert Soares, giving a wonderful piece of news he has come



Bro. Vishnuprasad Sharma

across in a foreign newspaper, 6269 contestants assembled in the town of Burlington, Wisconsin (U. S. A.).

George E. Stricker, of South Pittsburg, told the following story: "On approaching a flock of crows I noticed that they stood motionless. The cause was that it was so cold their shadows had frozen to the ground, and they were unable to move".

This was beaten by the new champion, a man from Minnesota, who told one about a native who dropped a bottle of hair tonic into a stream, and all the fish grew beards. So to catch them all one had to do was to stick a red-and-white barber's pole on the bank and shout "Next, please".

Thank God, we have discarded with all kinds of competitions!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Bapu

Bro. Krishnadatt Baluramji

BRITISH PLEDGE TO INDIA (Continued from page 5)

lity from Whitehall to India; and this is as distasteful to Whitehall as it is necessary to satisfy even the most moderate demands of the Indian people upon which all parties and communities are agreed. The Cripps' Mission never ventured to tackle this major issue, though the Congress spokesmen declare that it was the initial concession later withdrawn—whatever the fact may be, Sir Stafford Cripps in his later statements to the press and in the House of Commons has neither admitted nor denied this assumption on the part of the Congress negotiators.

It is, of course, natural that Great Britain which has for a hundred and fifty years wielded this power and profited by it should be reluctant to surrender it upon merely ethical grounds. But those who press for it argue that a thing inherently wrong does not become right by lapse of time and that in any case, England has had enough out of India during her long tutelage which has aroused the growing cupidity of other powers. If and impartial survey of the two great Wars, the one 1914-1918 and other now being waged is made, India will be found to be the apple of discord and will not end such Wars until it is set free.

This was the cardinal current of President Wilson's Fourteen Points and is the main principle of the Atlantic Charter. Under both India is no longer a domestic problem between the conqueror and the conquered but a world problem for lasting peace and it is to be hoped that its solution will no longer be burked but vigorously pressed home by the Allies as the fine flower of their long-range strategy.

Fascist Bureaucracy

Since the above was written I have read in the "News Chronicle" of the 21st May, 1942 a long despatch by Mr. Philip Jordan, its War Correspondent, from Calcutta in the course of which he points out that while the Indian bureaucracy professes to be democratic in its war outlook, its policy remains as it has always been, Fascist, and so long as it retains power it is idle to convert it; the only hope of England's future is India's freedom and time is not on our side in the lightning moves of the Allied strategists who are opposed by a divided house seeking to reconcile two irreconcilable ideals as far as India is concerned.

It is for the thinking mind of England to disentangle its outlook from the labyrinthine meshes of historic inertia and the obsolete maxims of the military manuals and propagandist slogans. The history of Malaya and Burma is too recent to be ignored though it has already become obscured in the revival of old Shibboleths now passing current as the Allies new and united strategy.

Even America that should be a detached and more impartial onlooker of the game seems to have overcome its early momentum in favour of a Free India, which can be freed to-day, if only England intends to free it.

CHINESE WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

things as they were and counselled their less privileged sisters to abandon their seeking for a wider life. This was the dark period during which civil war raged for ten years and a policy of external appeasement allowed the Japanese to get a grip on large parts of our territory and much of our political life.

The new democratic movement that broke this discouraging pattern arose, some two years before the war, in circumstances of great danger to the country from Japanese encroachment. Ever since the seizure of Manchuria in 1931, the students in our universities had been active in pressing the Government to fight Japan. Thousands of young people marched in protest demonstrations, moved on foot the capital itself starved in hunger strikes, braved the beatings of the police, imprisonment and execution to make their voices heard. At the end of 1935, the students of Peiping came out into the streets, ready to stop with their bodies the attempt of the Japanese to establish a puppet Government in the capital of China's culture. The time was ripe, and their action not only accomplished its purpose but launched the new, organized wave of popular sentiment that we know as the National Salvation Movement. As many girls as boys took part in this heroic initiative, and the casualties among them were as great. Chinese women will always remember that it was a girl marcher who, when the gates of the city were locked against the procession squeezed her slim body through the space under them and, ignoring the swinging broad swords of the guards, explained the purpose of the demonstration and appealed to them to let the students through.

Democratic Upsurge

Within a few weeks, hundreds of National Salvation Associations had been organized in all parts of the country and among all groups of the population. Not the least of these was the Woman's National Salvation Association established in Shanghai on December 22, 1935, only two weeks after the Peiping demonstration. On the day of its founding, a thousand members paraded

(Continued from Page 3)

through the city with slogans identical with those of the general democratic upsurge:

"Stop civil war!"
"Chinese must not fight Chinese!"
"Form a united front against Japan to save the nation!"
"Women can emancipate themselves only through participation in resistance!"

The new body soon organized many separate occupational sections—for professional women, teachers, students, workers, housewives. It established close relations with others working in the field—such as Y.W.C.A. Woman writers formed discussion groups and planned the production of literature. Three woman's magazines, "Woman's Life", a monthly, "Woman's Masses," published every ten days, and "Little Sisters," a fortnightly, began to appear.

Workers On Strike

After the student marches, the next great action of the people against Japan was carried out by the textile workers of Shanghai and Tsingtao, who walked out in tens of thousand from enemy-owned cotton mills. Among them there were far more women than men. Their courage was even greater than that of the students, because they faced not violence alone but immediate starvation. These miserably underpaid factory girls, with patched clothing and wisps of cotton in their hair, working sixteen to eighteen hours a day from early childhood, many of them already coughing from the tubercular seeds of death in their chests, will always remain heroic figures in the annals of our awakening.

When the strike broke out, the various National Salvation Associations in Shanghai formed a committee of leading intellectuals to support the workers. Under Japanese pressure, seven members of this committee were arrested by the Government, charged with "endangering the safety of the Republic," for which the maximum penalty was death. Among these seven who submitted voluntarily to trial, was Miss Sze Liang, one of our few woman lawyers. They remained in jail until after the outbreak of war.

The countrywide movement against the imprisonment of the patriots served further to strengthen the anti-Japanese mobilization of the people. In the Sian Incident, the next great landmark on the way to unity and active struggle against the invaders, the release of the seven was one of the important demands made on the Generalissimo. These events, and ever-increasing Japanese pressure, led rapidly toward the achievement of the immediate goals toward which every progressive, patriotic, anti-Fascist Chinese had been working—the cessation of civil war and armed resistance to external aggression.

Test Of War

For the patriotic women of China, as for every other group of the population, the war was the greatest test. They rose to that test well. In the very first days after the clash on the Marco Polo Bridge they organized nursing, bandage-making and political propaganda units to work in conjunction with the local garrison—the 29th Army. But within three weeks the bulk of this courageous but ill-led and ill-equipped force had been smashed, and the whole region fell into the hands of the enemy. Peiping and Tientsin witnessed considerable fighting, but they did not suffer as other cities did later from the occupation. There was nothing except their patriotism to stop the more active young women who lived there from going back to their, for the most part, very comfortable homes and reconciling themselves to fate. But this is precisely what they did not do. Thousands left the two cities for points behind the Chinese lines. Many went by boat to Tsingtao and overland to Nanking. Some slipped through the Japanese cordon, joining the regular Chinese forces along the Peiping-Hankow Railway and the Grand Canal. Still others entered the guerrilla detachments that were springing up in the hills around Peiping or struck west to meet the advancing Eighth Route Army, in whose schools they received training. They travelled in groups, and everywhere, in boats, on trains, in wayside villages, they spoke of resistance to the people. And those who remained did not remain idle. They published underground papers, assisted in organizing secret contacts between the occupied cities and the ever-growing strength of the guerrillas carried on propaganda among the Japanese troops, garnered intelligence—and in general constituted a fighting column operating in the rear of the enemy.

Old Mother Chao

This was not the work of young and educated women alone. Who does not know of old Mother Chao—the illiterate sixty-year-old peasant woman with bound feet who helped to equip and organize a guerilla detachment, gathered the money for it, carried its arms through the Japanese guarded gates of Peiping and sent her own sons and daughters into it as fighters?

While these developments were taking shape in the North, the tremendous battle for Shanghai broke out and raged fiercely for a full three months. Volunteers helped to bring the wounded back from the front, rolled bandages and sewed hospital clothes for their needs, nursed them, wrote letters, organized amusements. Hastily set up classes trained two thousand emergency nurses in two months. Many women worked right in the zone of fire, mill girls, society matrons, students and girl scouts side by side. As an example to wives of officials, Mme. H. H. Kung turned the famous Lido cabaret into a hospital and with her own funds she supported it. She and her friends bought hundreds of trucks and ran convoys which carried comfort supplies to the lines and came back loaded with casualties. Thousands of others gave money, strength or both. At the end, the girl guide Yang Hui-Min took a flag through the enemy artillery barrage to the "doomed battalion", the last rearguard left by the Chinese forces to cover their retreat. Her act was symbolic of uncounted other great deeds by Shanghai women no less courages for their being unrecorded.

Five White Mammoths

(Continued from page 2)

odds, their only shelter being the damaged tank. They refused to surrender and shot down over 100 attackers. Finally they dismantled their machine-guns, wrecked the tank and broke through the German lines to our positions. The damaged machine was salvaged later.

The reader will undoubtedly be moved by Polyakov's description of a tank column crossing a frozen river. At times it seemed that the ice was just about to crack under the mighty machines. In the words of one of the participants, it was "like walking on a shaky mattress." But here, too, the tank corps was able to cope with the situation and overcome numerous dimculties.

"Trophy"

One is moved by the story of the heroic death met by the tank crew commanded by Kalinchev. His machine penetrated deep into the enemy's lines and disappeared for ever. Only with the help of the police dog nicknamed 'Trophy'—captured from the Germans—were the Soviet troops able to locate the bodies of the crew.

"Trophy" was very much attached to the driver, Dormidontov and when the latter disappeared the dog became terribly restless. It was sent out on a fresh scent and returned to the Soviet lines with a note from Kalinchev: "These will probably be our lost lines and I'm sending them with 'Trophy.' We're still alive and using up our last rounds of ammunition. We shall not surrender."

Back to the tank went "Trophy" with disc after disc of ammunition, but on the third trip the dog's back was stained with blood and a small note attached to his collar was the last message received from this band of heroes: "Dear friends, thanks for everything and thanks to 'Trophy.' What a hero of a dog! It helped us bring down another fifty bloody Nazi hounds. Farewell lads, these are our last minutes. They are pouring benzine on our machine. We shall perish but victory will be ours. Convey our greetings to our friends and relations. Farewell!"

These men were burnt alive by Hitler's monsters. Like a cliff, the grave of steel containing the bodies of these valiant men stands out on the scorched field. Our soldiers visit this spot time and again, remove their helmets and stand in silence before the ruins of this tank. Very often Dormidontov's mascot, "Trophy" is with them. Polyakov's description of a British tank going into battle side by side with one of the "KV" machines reads like a symbol of the fighting unity which binds two freedom-loving peoples in a joint struggle against the German forces.

Food For Schoolchildren

An attempt to put into simple language important facts about food and diet which the Indian high school pupil should know has been made in a 20-page bulletin "Food and Diet" prepared in the Nutrition Research Laboratories of the Indian Research Fund Association at Coonoor. The bulletin, primarily intended for use in schools, has been written in simple language avoiding difficult technical terms.

The purpose of the bulletin is expressed in the following observations of Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director of the Laboratories, in his preface:

"There is one subject about which all children should learn something, namely, health. In India there is a great deal of ill-health and disease which could be prevented if people understood more about their causes and were determined to remove them... The kind of food we eat has a great influence on our health and much ill-health and diseases are due to eating the wrong sort of diet. This Bulletin deals with this part of the subject of health, which is of great importance in India."

The booklet aims at teaching children about the practical side of dietetics. Thus, while a great deal has been written about vitamins, most of it is of little instructive value to ordinary people. A little knowledge of the more important vitamins is very useful to children. Various points are illustrated by anecdotes, such as the story of how Captain Cook kept his crews free from scurry.

The purpose of food, what it contains, the roles of vitamins and mineral salts, the value of milk and various cereals, the importance of cooking and regular meals, and the evils that result from badly balanced and poor diets are explained and the conclusions are summarised in thirteen "Facts to Remember."

It is hoped that the booklet will be translated into various Indian languages for use in schools throughout India. Adult students may find its perusal well worth while as the improvement of the diet of the average Indian depends largely on education in dietetics and is a matter of the greatest importance, especially in wartime.

The Bulletin may be obtained from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, and from other sellers of Government publications at annas three per copy.

"What do you think of this 'at I 'ad given to me?"
"It makes you look shabby."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

The snakes of India are definitely not playing the game.

Only one case of snake-bite is reported among American troops in India. It was a non-poisonous snake and there was no fatality.

Gen. Clayton Bissell mentioned this in giving a "health report" of the U. S. troops at a Press Conference.

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Certainly Not Base-Ball!

Now this bit of news, no doubt, will be read with feelings of the utmost joy and thankfulness in Cincinnati and Buffalo, Poughkeepsie and Pasadena, wherever parents, relations and friends of the "dough-boys" happen to be.

But at the same time the reassuring news will cause some disappointment, disillusionment, perhaps even a sense of having been cheated. For all these years the Americans have been hearing and reading of India as a land full of snakes—wriggling, crawling, creeping snakes of all colours and forms, cobras, pythons, flying snakes, water snakes, desert snakes, rattlesnakes.

And when these honest Yanks actually arrive in India, armed with snake-bite cures and long boots, veritably challenging, "Come on, India, bring out all your snakes", what do they find? One miserable little snake—that, too, a vegetarian, grass-eating non-poisonous conscientious objector. This, certainly, is not cricket—much less is it base-ball!

★

Where? Oh, Where?

We are afraid, the Yankees now in India are going to meet with many such disappointments. Where are, for instance, those fakirs who can perform the rope-trick? How is it one can't see a single turban like the one Ramon Novarro wore in "Son Of India" and Tyrone Power in "The Rains Came"? Where are all the taxi-elephants? Where are the *thugs?* Where are servile, cringing Indians like Gungadin? Where is the river near Bombay where Clark Gable jumped on board a freight-ship in "They Met In Bombay"? Where are the benevolent *sahibs* and the beautiful *memsahibs?* Which is the way to Shangrilla? In short, where is the glamorous India, the mysterious Orient, that one has seen in Hollywood films?

Not only about snakes but about many other things, our American guests in India will find it necessary to change their opinion during their stay. And we don't think they will be the losers if they leave behind some of their old notions and prejudices about India and Indians and take back instead a real understanding of the country and the people.

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Let's Have A Look At It!

In the course of the same Press Conference, speaking of the care taken to promote the best possible relations between Americans and Indians among whom they lived, Gen. Bissell explained that on arrival in India each American soldier was given a pamphlet containing general information about the country.

Among "people in the headlines" of whom an objective, factual account was given in the pamphlet, were the Viceroy and political personalities like Gandhiji, Mr. Nehru and others.

The "Chroniclers" would like to get a copy of this pamphlet and share the information with our readers. Will some American reader oblige us? Or is the pamphlet too "objective" to be made public?

★

A Letter From Durban

"I find Durban changed to an appreciable extent in face and in appearance but it has yet not changed its heart or mind so far as Indians are concerned. Even this war has not changed their racial attitude towards our people, some of whom have joined up to fight for the New Order—because they feel that in the much-boosted New Order to come, they will get a place of equality, justice and freedom under the burning South African sun."

This is what an Indian resident of South Africa writes to us from Durban.

★

No Change In South Africa

Ever since Mahatma Gandhi indicted the pernicious Colour Bar of South Africa at the bar of world public opinion in 1911, that Dominion has remained a symbol of the racial attitude of the British imperialists. Since then many changes have occurred in the world—Czardom in Russia was dethroned and replaced by a proletarian regime, there have been two world wars and dozens of revolutions in as many regimes, a coloured 'naked fakir' has been received by British royalty at Buckingham Palace, many a dark man of the 'coolie' races has won the Nobel Prize for Literature or Science—but South Africa "has yet not changed its heart or mind so far as Indians are concerned"!

Crime Of Colour!

Our Durban friend goes on to say:—

"Really, I feel out of place here. I can't go to the local "Metro", nor am I considered worthy to go up many lifts in the city. Buses, trams and trains still have their segregated accommodation for the dark races. They still stare at us as if our absence would have been deemed congenial to their existence! My self-respect gets injured practically every day in some way or the other, and it never gets a chance to heal itself. I am constantly reminded of the crime of possessing a dark colour. It doesn't concern me in the least whether they like my colour or not. I am proud of my colour—for I know that the ways of my people, the customs of my people, the culture of my people, the civilisation of my people, and the great inheritence of my people are very far in advance of theirs which are painfully reflected in this horrible war! When we consider what they are fighting for, their attitude towards us seems very ironical, indeed! It is hellish, annoying, but we get 'tamed!' Even then when we become too much thoughtful of the daily humiliations so blithely meted out to us, we shall shed our 'tameness' for a minute and attack our prey. This 'tameness' will go once our self-respect and honour are vindicated. In this country we are a people without Municipal or parliamentary votes. Disenfranchised, we are driven from freedom-to-do-what-we-like to a concentration-camp-like social and commerce activity against our sound and sane wishes. Still, we make little noise about it, because most of us here are almost 'tamed!' Of one thing I am dead certain. Out of this war, the Indian people will emerge more amazingly united than ever before.

★

Youth Turns Left

"To-day, returning to this country after three years in India, I find one very conspicuous change stealing over the youths. Just what it is due to I cannot say. But the Left Club attracts them a great deal. Is it their real and sincere Communist feelings that take them there or just the fact that they got a chance to be seen talking to a white man or a white woman? I reliably fancy, in most cases it is the latter!

"Recently, a party of Indian men who had gone to England under the Bevin Scheme arrived at Durban on their way to India. The Indian community accorded them a great welcome, but unfortunately they left not with recollections of the sweet time given them by the Indian community but with bitter memories of Colour Bar as imposed upon them by the European community. It is to be hoped that when you come to South Africa as the guest of the Indian community after the war, there would be a cordial and free atmosphere prevailing!

"All the bodies, major and minor, have unequivocally demanded the immediate release of our Leaders, so that a National Government can be set up at the centre if the Government wills it to prosecute the war effort in men, money and material till it hurts the Indian Nation; the Chairmen at most of these meetings were prominent Muslims! Our sympathies are with the Allies. It is our earnest prayer that wisdom shall dawn upon the minds of our present Rulers, so that we, as free people, can pull our "full weight" in crushing the Fascist Powers!"

★

Khoja Amery!

A correspondent enquires whether Amery & Co. derived their inspiration from the following tale of the most popular figure in Turkish and Persian folk-lore, Nasr-ed-Din Khoja as he is called in Turkey, and Molla Nasr-ed-Din as he is called in Iran.

One day some blind men were sitting on a bench in front of a cafe when the Khoja passed by.

As he did so he rattled the coins in his money-bag, saying, "Here! Catch hold and divide them between you!" but as he had not given them anything, he waited to see what would happen.

They began to shout, "Where is it? He gave it to you. No, he did not! I will have my rights! Give me my share!"

There was a tussle, and they rolled off the bench one on top of the other.

Then they took to their sticks and had a pitched battle, while the Khoja looked on, roaring with laughter.

Is there a lesson in it for some of our loaves-and-fishes, seats-and-services wallahs?

★

This Is Bombay

"A recent visit to Bombay reveals even to an old sojourner of the city some extraordinary aspects. I am not referring to the black-out which continues casting a pall of monotony on the city after sunset as usual. I did however notice that on the road military vehicles are the worst sinners so far as breach of black-out rules is concerned, and as regards house-lighting more light was to be witnessed blazing out of windows in what is termed as the European quarter of the city rather than from the essentially Indian quarter."

This is what a Delhi journalist, the From-the-Qutab-Minar columnist of "National Call" has to say about this city of ours.

It is always edifying to learn what the others think or say about us and so we make no apology to quote further from this column.

★

Friends Or Foes?

Here is one of the things which intrigued the visiting journalist:—

"Speaking of the essentially European quarter I noticed something extraordinary about places which are generally dubbed as the rendezvous of European Society in the city. In most of these places barring those, who appear in khaki, English is the least spoken of languages. And even if English is spoken one rarely hears it being spoken with the English accent. Every important restaurant in Bombay presents a miniature spectacle of the League of Nations. Never was Bombay so much like Shanghai, Singapore or Marseilles.

"One almost wonders from where, how and for what purpose so many foreigners have gathered in Bombay. One cannot tell who amongst them are birds of passage or permanent residents, who are friends or who may be foes, who are employed, and who live on unexplained resources."

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Film Honours Great Indian Cricketer

While on a visit to Poona, one of the "Chroniclers" happened to see the short film that was produced by the Navayug Chitrapat Studios on the occasion of the cricket festival held to commemorate Professor Deodhar's 51st anniversary. It was produced quite some time ago and is now shown along with Navayug's new Marathi release, "Tuzach."

While the film has somewhat lost in topical appeal, having been kept in tins for nearly a year, it is one of the finest short films ever produced in India. It is original intelligently handled and the, commentary (in English) by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan is all that his radio fans have learnt to expect from their favourite sports commentator.

Lovers of cricket would, of course, delight in this film which teaches them a lot about their favourite game and pays homage to India's veteran cricket ace. But also it should interest all those who believe in the future of the short film in India as a medium of information and a disseminator of that wider culture that is generally ignored on the Indian screen. Both as an achievement and a portent, it is a great little film.

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That Tram Ticket!

Mr. M. G. Gupte, Assistant Provincial Organiser, National War Front, Bombay, writes :—

"I have been asked by the Provincial Leader, National War Front, Bombay, to state that his attention has been called to a paragraph appearing at page 22 of your issue of October 11, 1942, regarding a tramway ticket including an advertisement from the National War Front quoting Pandit Jawaharlal's opinion that it would be a great tragedy if Germany and Japan begin to rule this world after this war. Orders for this advertisement were placed months ago and the tickets, it is understood, are now nearly exhausted. Although this advertisement is not open to the objections taken in respect of the offensive advertisements to which the writer refers, I am directed to state that in all advertisements issued hereafter, any reference to or any remarks of Congress leaders would be avoided."

Our London Letter

THE STATELY HOMES OF ENGLAND

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, By Air Mail.

There is a social levelling, up or down as your social conscience may dictate, in the social life of Great Britain.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the ancestral mansions of Great Britain. These vast domains that once were seats of political and even economic power are now becoming a burden to those who own them.

There are still a few landed families who own comfortable estates, such as the Astors, Lord Linconfield, Duke of Southerland, Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Derby, Lord Chirton and a few others who own more than a hundred square miles each.

It is not that taxation alone is responsible for the added financial responsibilities, but that men have had to go to war and consequently the estates cannot be maintained with the degree of care that would spell their continuance. An Irish colleague of mine has week-ended on a few estates, enjoying the comfort of the country and the luxuries that go with these mansions. He tells me that when you gaze for miles from terrace to terrace with avenues of trees shielding you from the outside world you are filled with admiration, but when you learn that staffs tending them have been cut down to as low as two and three gardeners, you realise that sooner or later that only the nation as collective whole can preserve this sylvan beauty.

Social Burdens

I do not think that the nation will lose anything by the transference of these large estates to the nation. I know of a gentleman who, as a member of a public body, organized an excursion for some folks from the slums. As the buses arrived in the country a woman of forty odd years rushed to the grass, knelt down and kissed it, while tears streamed down her cheeks. When asked why she wept, she replied "Sir, twenty years ago my man brought me from the country to the city, and glory be to God this is the first time that I have seen these green fields in all these twenty long years."

These estates have become a social burden, not so much to those who own them, but to the nation as a whole. There are usually two or three hundred people associated with an estate. They serve the Lord of the Manor, who also in most cases selects the parson for the village church. These estates were once to a large extent self-independent, but now the Government steps in and says what you grow is for the nation and the Ministry of Food will instruct you how to dispose of your produce. The Ministry also decides what share of that produce you shall retain for your own personal use. Even those you employ can consume only as much as the Government decides.

An aged valet came into my friend's bed-room and announced that his bath had been poured. He asked the valet why he said it had been poured when actually it had run out of the tap. The valet explained that he was reared in the days when you had to carry the water to the bath, even in country mansions. This particular mansion was once the home of the then Prince of Wales in 1715. The prewar staff of a country mansion in Britain generally consisted of a butler, four footmen a housekeeper, a cook or a chief, six housemaids, an odd job man, three kitchen-maids two still-room-maids, two dairy-men. In addition, there were also ten gardeners.

Disappearing Splendour

The average servants' wage bill for a year ran into £3.000 together with the taxes, food, heating and lighting, upkeep of motorcars and the personal expenses of the family. The cost of running a country mansion like the Duke of Devonshire's father of the present Duke, who entertained as high as four to five hundred guests at a week-end party. Andre Maurois in his "King Edward and His Times" refers to 470 people, including servants, being present at a week-end on the Devonshire Estate.

But this grandeur and pomp, the armies of servants, etc is fast disappearing, though on the Devonshire Estate there is still the great hall sixty feet long, the sculpture gallery 160 feet long, the long rows of beer barrels with the ducal arms emblazoned above each bung. There is the big Murillo, Kueller and Titian. These things remain because at the moment there is no demand for them in the market. The old stage coach of Arundel, with its powdered footmen of prewar days is no more.

I do not think many tears will be shed if history decides that the last chapter of feudal trappings is about to be written and another begun of social endeavour in which all the beauties of the countryside shall be for the many and not monopolised by the few. For, whatever the difference of opinion may be as to how the war shall be run, many are united in how it shall end and what kind of peace will follow. And whatever postwar Britain may say or do, many hope that the ancestral homes of England will one day become the rest homes for the brave men and women who are fighting in the war. They hope, too to find that the land had indeed been made fit for the heroes to live.

Issue Of Ships

The chief topic of discussion in city is the ships. The ship-owners allege that civil servants do not understand shipping administration. They complain that loading and unloading work is unnecessarily prolonged owing to the frequent changes in instructions. It has always been the favourite indoor sport of British attack on civil servants who are unable to hit back or even to reply. There is at present a shipbuilding controversy raging. The question at issue is whether to build fast or slow ships.

Philip Runciman in his presidential, address to the Chamber of Shipping early this year raised this question: "Are we to build for peace or for war? If for peace then we must base our speeds upon the true economic needs of the trades, in which we intend to participate. On the other hand, if it is for war then consideration of national security would probably demand more speed than the needs of the industry require or, indeed, the industry can afford". Slow ships are an easy prey for the fast enemy raiders but they are cheaper to run. The majority of them are coal burning with the usual fittings and commercial frills and the shipowners insist upon the building of slow ships.

The Admiralty established a joint consultative committee composed of the representatives of the employers and the trades unions. It takes the view that such a committee could bring together collective knowledge of the industry. But, according to Mr. H. N. Harrison, President of the confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, the industry is completely in the dark as to the official programme of merchant shipbuilding. They are never consulted as to the possibility of increasing the output, the type of ship that could be produced or, indeed, anything about what is known as the nation's vital industry.

The Key Men

Let us examine the records of some of those who are responsible for building and repairing merchant ships. The controller of merchant shipping and repairs at the Admiralty is Sir James Lithgow, the Scottish steel and shipyard magnate. He was chairman of the national shipbuilders' security which before the war closed down one-third of Britain's ships and dismantled many shipyards. The shipyard industry with which Sir James is associated is designed primarily for building big but slow coal burning vessels. Incidentally, he is also the President of the British Iron and Steel Federation, which expressed concern lest wartime expansion of steel-making plant should create "excess capacity" after the war. Guns, shells, ships etc., are needed but do not build too many steel plants. They will interfere with our postwar business. That seems to be the attitude of the Iron and Steel Federation.

Lord Leathers is the Minister of Transport and a former director of Messrs. Cory, the world's biggest bunker coal concern. Obviously the Corys do not want fast oilburning diesel streamlined vessels. Neither do other coal and steel interests although naval strategy demands fast ships to outwit enemy raiders.

A man was being tried for misappropriating a goat, and a conscientious witness, to whom the accused was said to have confided, was being examined.

"Can you repeat the exact words in which the prisoner confessed to taking the goat?" asked counsel.

"He said, sir, he took the goat."

The judge tried to simplify the question; "Did the prisoner say, 'He took the goat, or 'I took the goat'?"

"Oh, your Honour" he said he took it. Your Honour's name wasn't even mentioned."

"Now that that gentleman 'as 'ad his say. I'll repeat what 'e prevented me from saying."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
JUST THINK, THE SILK IN THIS DRESS CAME FROM AN INSIGNIFICANT LITTLE WORM!
WHY, MAMMY, HOW CAN YOU TALK THAT WAY ABOUT DADDY?
GLADYS PARKER
1-5

"Yes, my husband has such an ear for music that he must have shoes that squeak in tune."

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TOWARDS FREEDOM!

—K. B. Maheshwari.

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